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TIME-TABLE. WEEK DAYS

	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yanmat	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.29	7.19
Shatin	7.03	9.38	10.51	12.21	1.38	4.58	5.33	7.23
Taipei	7.15	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	5.44	7.34
Taipei Market	7.21	9.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	5.15	5.50	7.40
Fanling	7.28	10.02	11.17	12.47	2.02	5.22	5.57	7.47
Shungshui	7.38	10.12	11.27	12.57	2.12	5.32	6.07	7.57
Shumshan	7.43	10.18	11.33	13.03	2.18	5.38	6.13	8.03

	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shumshan	7.51	10.26	11.41	13.11	2.26	5.46	6.21	8.11
Shungshui	7.58	10.33	11.48	13.18	2.33	5.53	6.28	8.18
Fanling	8.03	10.38	11.53	13.23	2.38	5.58	6.33	8.23
Taipei Market	8.09	10.44	11.59	13.29	2.44	6.04	6.39	8.29
Taipei	8.15	10.50	12.05	13.35	2.50	6.10	6.45	8.35
Shatin	8.21	10.56	12.11	13.41	2.56	6.16	6.51	8.41
Yanmat	8.28	11.03	12.18	13.48	3.03	6.23	6.58	8.48
Kowloon	8.30	11.05	12.20	13.50	3.05	6.25	7.00	8.50

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.29	7.10
Yanmat	6.50	8.45	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin	7.03	8.58	9.38	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Taipei	7.15	9.10	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.58	6.05	7.44
Taipei Market	7.21	9.16	9.55	11.10	12.40	3.00	6.07	7.47
Fanling	7.28	9.23	10.02	11.17	12.47	3.11	6.18	7.58
Shungshui	7.38	9.33	10.12	11.27	12.57	3.21	6.28	8.08
Shumshan	7.43	9.38	10.18	11.33	13.03	3.31	6.38	8.18

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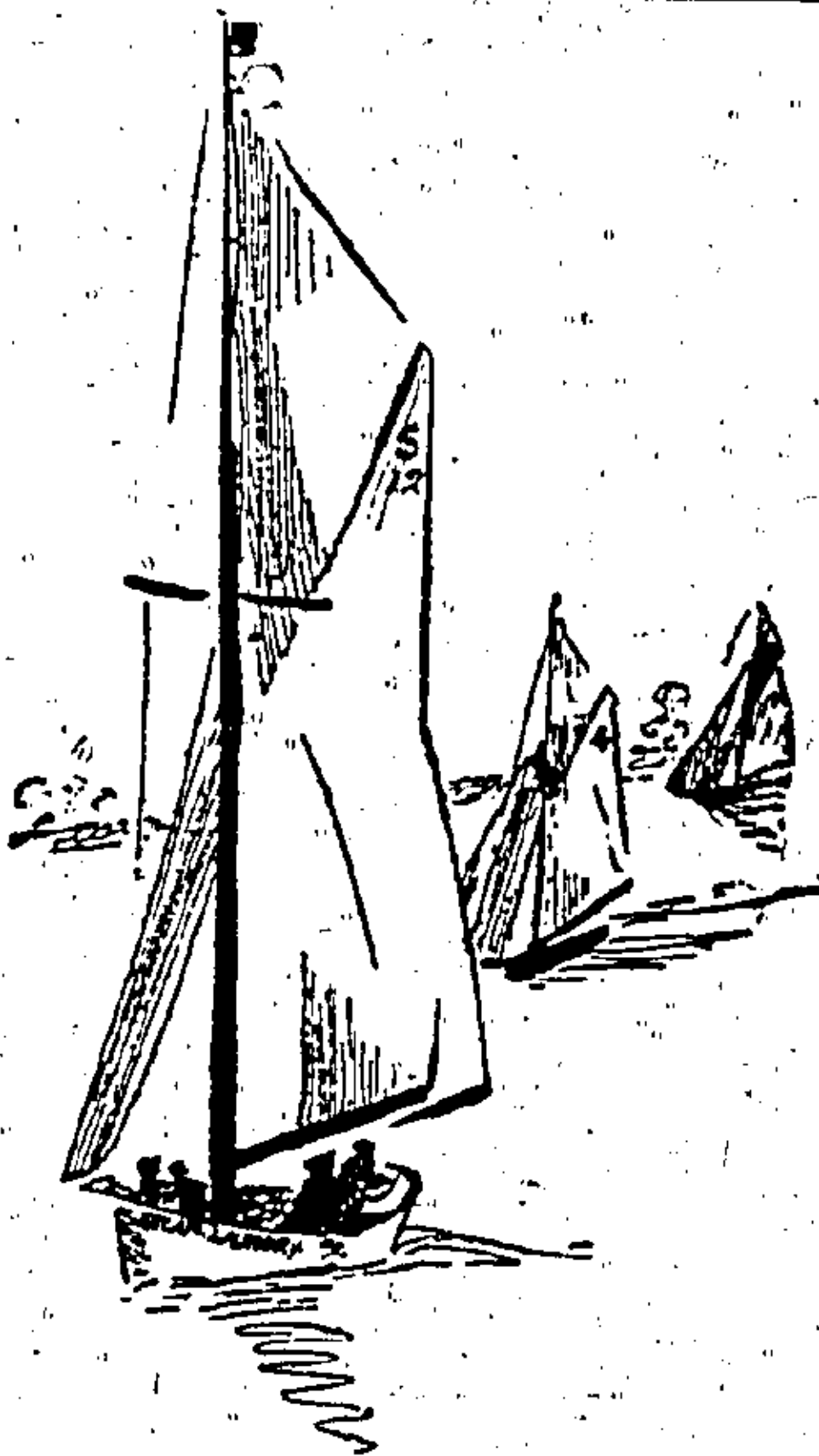
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THE "NEW" FOOTBALL.

A CHANGE THAT WILL REMAIN.
A BETTER GAME THAN EVER.

As the season advances it is becoming
more and more patent, says a writer in
The Observer, that the radical revision of
the sixth law of Association football has
not made such a revolutionary change as
to reduce the game to an absurdity. Such
a fear was entertained from the weaken-
ing of a fundamental, but little has been
sacrificed, and much has been gained.
That is the conclusion that both players
and spectators are reaching from their
different standpoints.

The real has superseded the farcical.
The forward who is clever in control of
the ball can make the most of quick think-
ing and twinkling feet, for there has been
a sensible adjustment of the relations be-
tween attack and defence. The backs
have still to use their brains—but to use
them legitimately. Defence had clearly
obtained the upper hand, not by superior
play, as by tactics that savoured of
trickery, because the means adopted were
a negation of football—if within the scope
of the law.

Now the balance has swung in the other
direction according to the evidence which
the first half of the season supplies—but
not so much as to spoil sport. Gradually
teams are discarding the fanciful forma-
tions adopted when the campaign opened.
There is a reversion to the old disposi-
tion of forces. This was the point that
Mr. J. C. Clegg emphasised in an inter-
view published in these columns during
October, and his judgment has been con-
firmed. The old style permits the half-
backs to keep in closer touch with the
forwards, enables the inside forwards to
retain their places, to make better use
of space and time, and gives the wing
men more chance to utilise speed. Of
course, these are details to be thought
out, but on the whole the new law has
caused fewer changes than were expect-
ed.

The innovation which has assisted for-
wards has created more scoring chances.
There is an increase in the number of
goals, but, taking the whole field of
League football of the severest kind—the
most exacting and satisfying test of the
change—there are not so many goals as
the opponents of the alteration predict-
ed, or as the opening of the season sug-
gested. There are 1,848 matches in a full
season of the League, with four tourna-
ments, and if the increase in scoring be
represented by one goal in each match,
this, of course, means 1,848 goals. In
these four competitions 844 matches have
been played during the first half of the
campaign, and the total goals registered
have been 2,324, compared with 4,800
during the whole of 1924-25, so that the
present rate of scoring is maintaining
ed, about 6,600 goals can be expected.
The appended table shows how the scor-
ing has varied in these four competitions:

Div. I.	No. of Matches.	No. of Goals.	Aver- age.
September	84	324	3.85
October	62	283	4.58
November	44	180	4.09
December	57	221	4.14
Totals	247	968	3.91

Div. II.	No. of Matches.	No. of Goals.	Aver- age.
September	65	292	3.43
October	60	198	3.30
November	40	144	3.60
December	58	185	2.98
Totals	241	799	3.31

Div. III. (S.)	No. of Matches.	No. of Goals.	Aver- age.
September	88	302	3.51
October	60	180	3.00
November	34	97	2.85
December	52	196	3.76
Totals	232	775	3.34

Div. III. (N.)	No. of Matches.	No. of Goals.	Aver- age.
September	89	335	3.76
October	58	188	3.22
November	33	95	2.87
December	48	188	3.60
Totals	224	792	3.49

Last season there were 1,192 goals in
the First Division, 1,168 in the Second,
1,120 in the Southern section, and 1,320
in the Northern group of the Third.

The revised law has not given such
facilities to forwards as to rob the game
of the interest that it possessed. Last
season the goal average per match in
the First Division was 2.58, figures which
have risen to 3.91, or an increase of 1.33
—clearly one goal and a third. In the
Second Division the average has ad-
vanced from 2.32 to 3.31, increase .79;
in the Third Division (South) from 2.42
to 3.34 (increase .92), and in the Third
Division (North) from 2.35 to 3.49, in-
crease .84. The mean average in 1924-25
was 2.67, this season so far 3.62, an in-
crease of .95, which, of course, is rather
less than one goal per match.

Just to see how the game has fared
over the border an examination of the
premier group of the Scottish League
shows that in 302 matches 702 goals have
been recorded, or an average of 3.47—
much the same as in England.

There was no doubt of a diminution in
scoring power since the whole game was
resumed in 1919-20. It surely cannot be
argued that an increase of .95 has done
the least harm. On the contrary, the
heavier scoring has revitalised the game,
has rendered the issue even more un-
certain, has retained the best features
of play, and has almost entirely prevent-
ed the constant recurrence of free-kicks
for infringements of being on-side. There
(Continued on next column.)

CENTENARIES OF 1926.

THE LAST ENGLISH LOTTERY.

The centenaries falling to be kept in
1926 are few of them of the first order
of interest. Foremost among them may
be placed those of two apostles of mercy
—St. Francis, who died on October 4th,
1226, and John Howard, the reformer of
prisons, who was born on September 2nd,
1726.

The known anniversaries of births are
greatly outnumbered by those of deaths
—doubtless for the reason that a future
celebrity cannot be detected in the cradle
and its early dates often elude subse-
quent research. The principal birthdays
to be kept this year are those of Richard
Cromwell, October 4th, 1628; John Hut-
ton, the geologist, June 3rd, 1726; Walter
Bagehot, February 3rd, 1826; the Em-
press Eugenie, May 5th, 1824; Joseph
Arch, November 10th, 1826; Sir Andrew
Clark, the well-known physician, Octo-
ber 25th, 1826; Alma-Tadema, the pain-
ter, January 8th, 1826; and Lord Hailes,
October 28th, 1726. The story may also
be revived on February 16th of Baron
Trenck, the strange Prussian adventurer
who, after a career of eccentricity and
self-assertion, was guillotined in the
French Revolution.

Among the deaths there is one curious
coincidence—John Adams, the second
President of the United States, and
Thomas Jefferson, the third President,
both died on July 4th, 1826. January
18th is the anniversary of another
American, Lindley Murray, the gram-
marian, who found in the preparation
of his text-books an occupation for ill-
health after he had retired from the
American Bar, and who died in 1823 at
the age of eighty. On July 5th, 1824,
there died Sir Stamford Raffles, the
champion of British interests in the
Malay Archipelago, and also the founder
of the Zoological Society.

The deaths of two hymn-writers come
into the calendar—Bishop Heber on
April 1st, 1833, and Dr. Nicholas Brady
(of Tate and Brady) on May 20th, 1726.
Bishop Lancelot Andrews died on Sep-
tember 25th, 1636. Boethius, the philo-
sopher, was executed on August 27th,
528, and Theodoric, whose sentence was
thus carried out, survived him but three
days. We have also the deaths of
Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich
College, November 25th, 1633; Sir John
Vanbrugh, the architect and dramatist,
March 26th, 1726; Flaxman, the sculptor,
December 7th, 1836; John Pinkerton, the
Scottish antiquary, March 10th, 1823;
Weber, the composer, June 5th, 1823;
Jeremy Collier, the critic, April 26th,
1726; William Gifford, the editor of the
"Quarterly," in the days when it was
"Savage and Tartar," December 21st,
1828; William Longsword, first Earl of
Salisbury, March 7th, 1230; Talma, the
tragic actor, October 14th, 1820; Boissy
d'Anglas, the French Revolution figure,
October 26th, 1826; and Samson, the
executioner of the Terror, September
2nd, 1823.

Of impersonal centenaries, three at
least are worthy of mention—St. Peter's,
Rome, was consecrated on November
18th, 1626; the Menai Bridge was opened
on January 30th, 1826; and on October
18th of the same year, the last English
lottery was drawn. The lottery had
been a popular institution in England
since the middle of the 16th century.
They were usually held for the further-
ance of public objects, and the first re-
corded was held in 1569 at the western
door of St. Paul's Cathedral, the profits
going to the repair of the harbours. A
lottery was held in 1753 in aid of the
British Museum. At a later date, the
"missing word" competitions were held
to come within the scope of the Act of
Parliament prohibiting lotteries.

are some who hold that the best features,
the finer points of play, have been en-
tirely blotted out by long-kicks and mad
scurries for goal. If those faults were
prominent they are gradually disappear-
ing, and there is at least as much scope
for a blend of judicious passing and
thrilling individualism as ever there was.
An average of 3½ goals in each League
match is not stupendous, and if occa-
sionally the aggregate of goals in a match
runs into double figures it should be re-
membered that such successes were oc-
casionally seen in both League matches
and Association Cup-ties under the old
dispensation.

On the whole players have made a
gallant attempt to get the best possible
out of the change. They have realised
that the new law will remain in force—
and that is the most convincing proof
that its operation has been successful.
Had they utilised the freedom bestowed
upon them when throwing the ball in
from touch to the same degree there
would have been less inclination to kick
the ball out of play. There are times
when such a move can be justified, but
backs should remember that a kick-out
stops the flow of play, gives their oppo-
nents the throw-in, and robs their com-
rades of a ball which could be placed to
advantage. The kicking-out nuisance is
not killed, if the one-back bogey has been
banished. Severer measures will have to
be taken.

But the big blot on the Association
game is the constant importation of
famous Scottish players—quite a feature
of the first half of the season. This
policy seems a confession that the Eng-
lishman is not so good a player as the
Scotsman. The deduction is that Eng-
land has small hope of regaining her in-
ternational supremacy. Nor is this coun-
try likely to produce men of the requisite
standard when native material is con-
stantly thrust aside for the Scot armed
at all points. Clubs are too worried by
the stress of their own localities. "The
faults of an artificial system, and
cannot be helped till a better plan is
evolved."

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Best Portland Cement.

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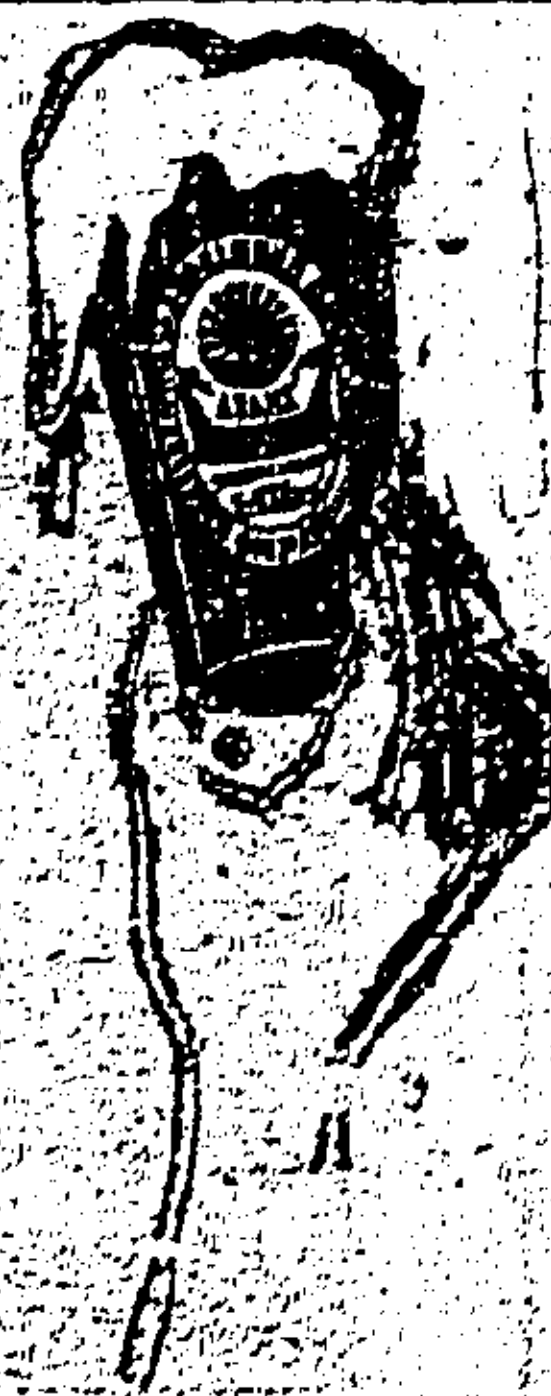
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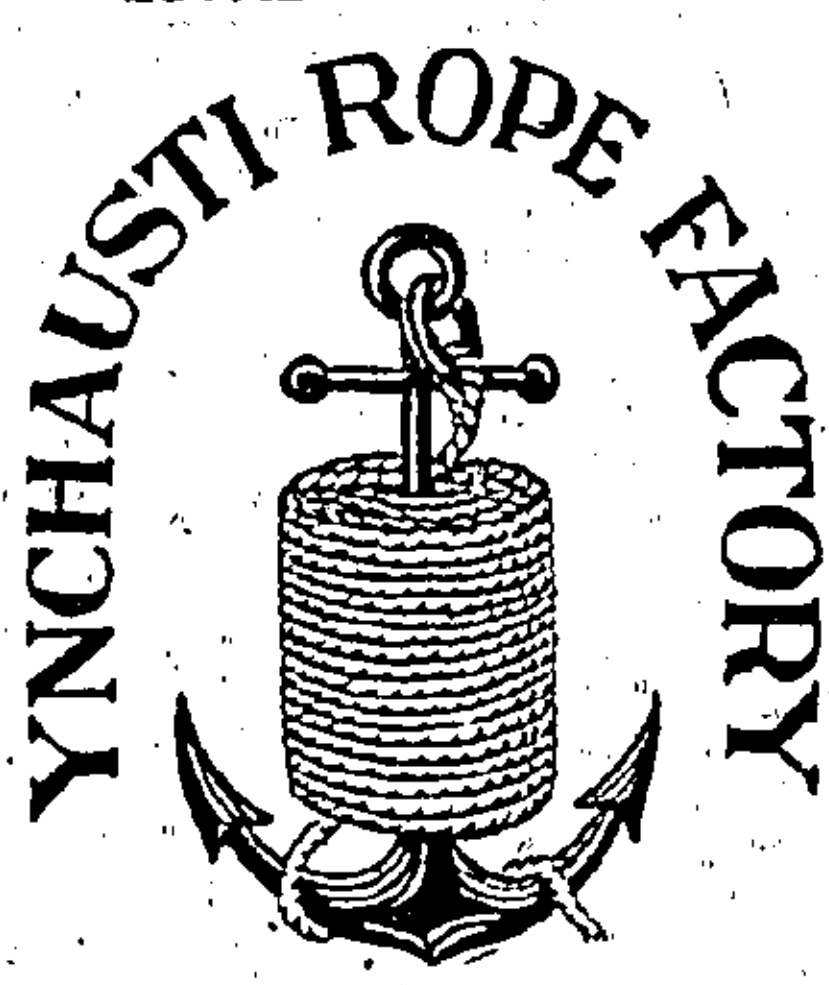
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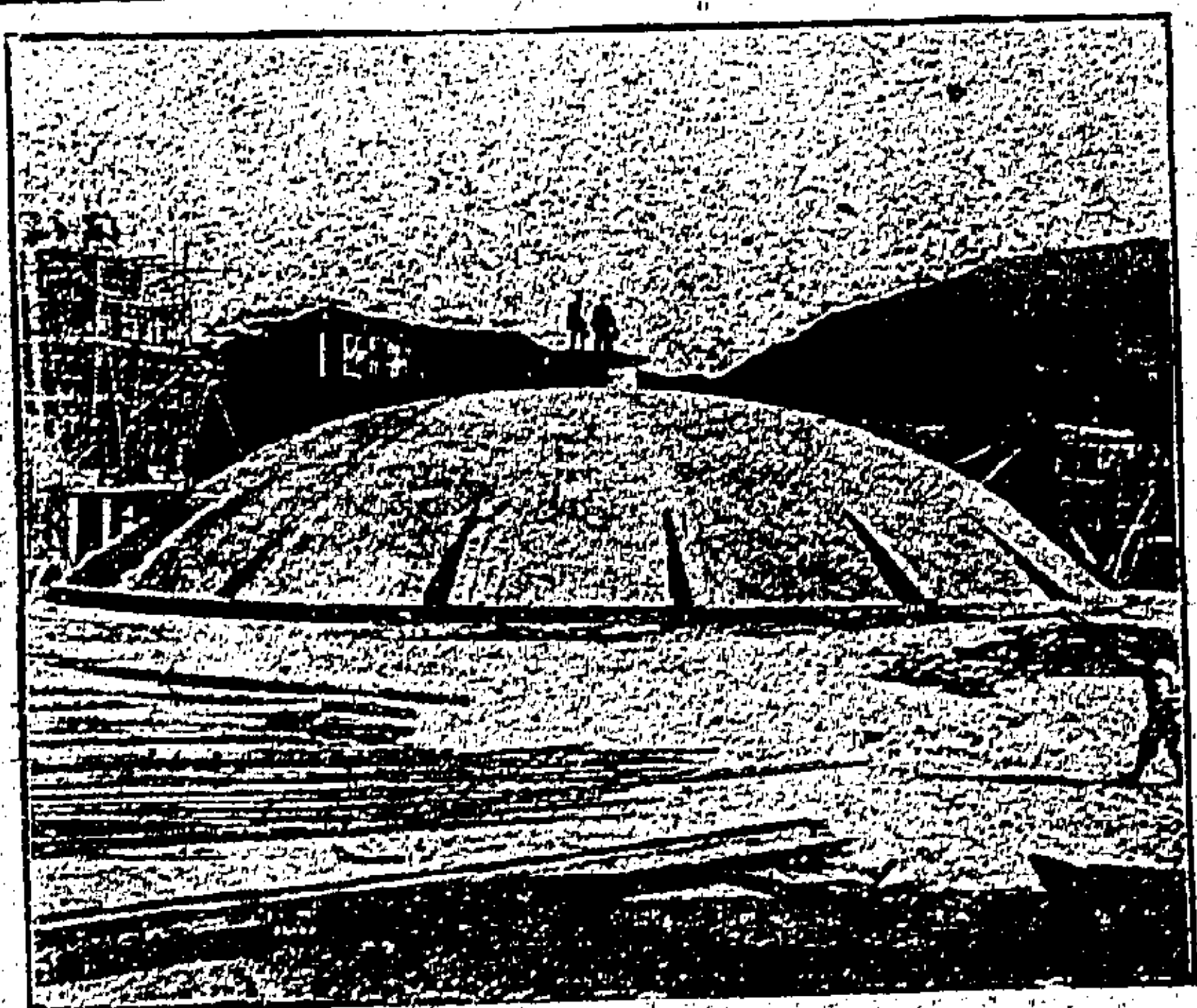
Cooking—heating for the rooms—hot water
for the baths, etc.:On these three things depend all the necessities
and comforts of the home.Those who still depend on coal fires, with all
the necessary labour, are giving hostages to
fortune.Gas abolishes all the dirt and discomfort attach-
ed to coal, and all the discomfort and risks
to labour.

INSTAL GAS NOW

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ENSURE YOUR COMFORT

A.P.B.



ROOF DOME OF THE LEE THEATRE, HONGKONG.

DIAMETER—80 FEET.

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COMPANY MEETING.

SHANGHAI LOAN & INVESTMENT
CO., LTD.The 7th annual meeting of the Shang-
hai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd., was
held last week. Mr. R. S. F. McBain,
presided.The CHAIRMAN said: The profit and
loss account, including the balance of
Tls. 19, 438.92 brought forward from last
year, shows a credit balance of Tls.
327,427.10 and I shall propose later on
that this amount be dealt with as fol-
lows:—

To pay a dividend of 20 per cent.	250,000.00
To add to reserve against fluctuations of investments.	50,000.00
To carry forward	27,427.10
Total	Tls. 327,427.10

In bringing before you this account
which I think a very satisfactory one
there is not much that I can say beyond
what appears in the report on the
balance sheet.Your directors are pleased to be able
to recommend a considerably larger dis-
tribution than last year.Taking advantage of the rise in the
price of rubber and the activity of the
share market locally since last May we
have been able to make a good many
profitable sales and also investments and
these account for our being able to show
such a good result.Since the end of the year there has,
as you know, been a considerable drop
in the price of rubber and a consequent
fall in the price of the shares in many
of the rubber companies in Shanghai.
This, together with the continued dis-
turbed state of the country and an
absence of trade generally, has had an
adverse effect on many of our invest-
ments. In our report we gave figures
of the market value of our holdings at
the date of closing of the accounts
which now have to be revised. The in-
vestments appearing in the balance sheet
at cost, namely, Tls. 1,682,936.70 are now
at the end of January worth approxi-
mately Tls. 1,671,677.00 as against the
figure of Tls. 1,870,000—which was the
value at the date of the closing of the
accounts.It is my opinion that this drop in
values may be attributed in part to the
forthcoming heavy March Settlement.
I believe that our investments are sound
and that prices will probably recover
later in the year.A CHINESE COAL EXPORT
ENTERPRISE.The Asiatic News Agency states that
prominent Chinese merchants have or-
ganized a Minsheng Industrial Company
with a capital of one million dollars.
One of its activities is to export the
famous anthracite coal from Shansi and
Honan to foreign countries. The com-
pany has sent a petition to the Chiao-
tungpu asking for a reduction of rates
for the transportation of coal over the
Government railways to Tientsin and
Shanghai for export. As this is the first
attempt of the Chinese merchants to
export coal directly abroad without the
help of foreign companies, the authori-
ties, says the News Agency, are re-
ported favourably inclined towards the
proposal.

HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Poliahwalla & Kotewall, cotton
and yarn brokers, in their circular dated
February 8th state:—There is no change to report in the
condition of our yarn market, which,
since our last report, some weeks back,
has remained utterly featureless and
stagnant. Demand from the interior has
gradually dwindled to a vanishing point.
The few sales coming under our obser-
vation in the interval now under notice,
have been more or less of a hand to
mouth business, consisting of a few bales
here and there for immediate require-
ments.We fear that the immediate future
holds no prospect of any improvement
so long as the country districts remain
in the disturbed state that they have been
in for the last twelve months. Indeed
signs are not wanting that the greater
part of China is visibly drifting towards
a chaotic condition, each province and
even cities being a law unto themselves,
rendering trade prospects gloomy in the
extreme. Total sales are hardly 1,000
bales all told. Unsold stock 5,000 bales.
Bargains in Chinese hands 3,500 bales.
Reports from the Shanghai market in-
dicate a moderate business at declining
rates.A few forward sales of Japanese yarn
have been effected also at reduced prices.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory issued the fol-
lowing report at 5.58 p.m. yesterday:
The anti-cyclone is situated in the Pacific
to the East of Japan and continues to
weaken. A moderate monsoon will pre-
vail along the South-East coast and over
the Northern China Sea.
Local forecast: N.E. winds; moderate;
cloudy; some drizzle or mist.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FEBRUARY 8TH, 1926.

Hongkong Bank	\$1,050 sal., 1,045 ea.
Do. London	\$127 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$211 nom.
Merchants Bank, A. & B.	\$224 nom.
Do. C.	\$213 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$24 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$85 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$800 buy.
China Underwriters	\$3 sel.
North China Insurance	Tls. 145 nom.
Union Insurance	\$328 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$183 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$280 nom.
Donghai	\$30 sel.
H.K. & M. Steamers	\$23 sel.
Hongkong Tugs	\$34 sel.
Indo-China (Freight)	\$38 nom.
Shell Transport	\$57 nom.
Star Ferries	\$50 buy, 52 sel.
Waterboats	\$18 buy.
Oriental Navigations	\$250 nom.
China Sugars	\$24 sel.
Malacca Sugars	\$40 sel.
Benguela	\$44 nom.
Railway Bonds	\$44 nom.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 94 sel.
Do. (single)	Tls. 13 nom.
Shanghai Expirations	Tls. 5.40 nom.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 8 nom.
Banks	\$5.30 sel.
Tromb Mines	\$57 nom.
Ural Caspian	87 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharfs	\$1204 buy, & sa.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$54 nom.
Kiangsu	\$120 buy.
New Shanghai	Tls. 7 buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 108 sel.
Indes Def.	\$50 sel.
H.E. & S. Hotels	\$72 buy, 7.15/7.30 sa.
Hongkong Lands	\$374 buy, & sa.
Hongkong Realty (c.p.)	\$5 buy.
H.E. Territorials (c.p.)	\$6 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$154 buy.
Princes Buildings	\$120 sel.
Bural Lands	\$7 sel.
Two Cottons	Tls. 3 buy, & sa.
Oriental	Tls. 55 sel.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 27 sel.
Do. (new)	Tls. 27 sel.
Announcements	\$11 nom.
Canton Ice	\$74 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$14 sel.
Do. (old)	\$13 sel.
Do. (new)	\$32 nom.
China Buses	Tls. 104 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$14 buy, 15 sel.
Do. (old)	\$10 buy, 11 sel.
Do. (new)	\$84 nom.
China Providents	\$34 sel.
Constructions	\$3 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$117 buy.
De A Wing (c.p.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$49 sa.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$4 cts. nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$40 sel.
Do. (old)	\$134 nom.
Do. (new)	\$84 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$124 nom.
Lease Overland	\$12 sel.
Mackintosh	\$214 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	\$17 buy.
Do. (new) (c.p.)	\$7 nom.
Sinceres	\$11 sel.
Taxis	\$4 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Wafams (old)	\$124 nom.
Do. (new)	\$124 nom.
Wm. Powells	\$10 sel.

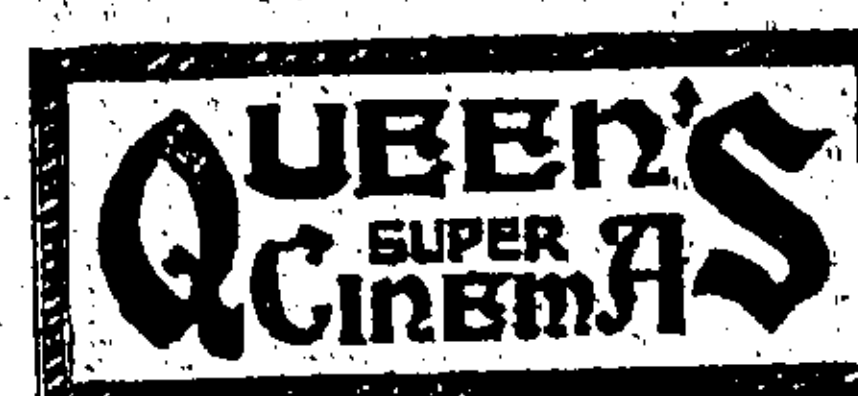
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales;
nom.—nominal.

PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

CHINESE PARTICIPATION.

Marshal Sun Chuan Fang has wired
to the Tupans of Kiangsi, Anhui,
Fokien and Chekiang asking them to
each raise \$20,000 for defraying the ex-
penses of the Chinese delegation to the
American Exposition to be held in
Philadelphia this autumn. Marshal Sun
promises to raise \$40,000 from Kiangsu
province this making the total amount
\$100,000. The Chinese Chambers of Com-
merce at Shanghai, Nanking and other
big cities of the lower Yangtze have been
instructed by Marshal Sun to select the
best native products for exhibition in
the United States with a view to pro-
moting Sino-American commerce. Gen-
eral Sun says that in order to create
a favourable impression of Chinese
product abroad, the merchants should
select only the best articles for exhibi-
tion. Goods for Exhibition must reach
the office in charge of the Philadelphia
fair during the month of March this
year.—Asiatic News Agency.

COTTON AND RUBBER.

Senator Borah has hinted a restriction
of the American cotton output as a coun-
terblast to the high price of rubber,
caused by the limitation of output ar-
ranged by the British Colonies and the
Colonial Office.America remarks a commentator in a
London paper, had a fine opportunity
of helping herself to cheap rubber dur-
ing the glut, and she seized it. Great
Britain did not make the same use of
her chance when the Great War had been
going for two months or so, and cotton
was so cheap that postal envelopes bore
the legend: "Buy a bale of cotton and
save a Southern farmer from ruin."
Some cotton actually changed hands at
three cents per pound, and a timely pur-
chase on a large scale might have sub-
stantially shortened the duration of the
war.During the American Civil War of
1862-1865 the top price in Liverpool for
cotton was thirty pence per pound.
"Recollections of a Rebel Reeler" talks
of blockade runners going out laden
with cotton worth a dollar a pound, and
the octogenarian author of that book,
Colonel James Morris Morgan, of
Washington, declares that he saw cotton
sold for \$2.30 gold per pound! Liver-
pool was by then finding new sources of
supply.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

IRENE RICH

IN

"A LOST LADY"

A STORY, VIVID AND REAL, OF A WOMAN'S FIGHT AGAINST FATE

SNUB POLLARD COMEDY

AND

LATEST NEWS FROM HOME

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A FINE SELECTION OF HORS-D'OEUVRE.

	Price		Price
SMOKED SALMON in Oil (LAX)	\$2.75	ITALIAN ANTIPASTO	\$1.45
BLACK RUSSIAN CAVIAR, 24 oz.	1.30	TUNNY FISH EXTRA, Large Tin	.80
" " " " 5 oz.	2.50	" " " " Small Tin	.40
ROLMOFS	.50	SAUCISSON de LYON OLIDA per lb.	.80
HERRINGS in White Wine Mark Buckle	.60	BLACK OLIVES	1.70
HERRINGS EXTRA (J. TROLEY)	.60		

ALSO
GRUYERE ROQUEFORT & CAMEMBERT CHEESE.

THE FRENCH STORE,

No. 9, BLICKENSTILL ARCADE.

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LADIES who dislike going to Market themselves, and are not satisfied with the
Quantity or Quality of the food obtained at present, Can Now Select their Own
Supply of

FRESH FISH, CLEANED & READY FOR COOKING.

THE HONGKONG FISH STORE.

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59, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 234.

THE CHINESE JUDICIARY.
INVESTIGATIONS BY FOREIGN
JURISTS "A DISGRACE."The Asiatic News Agency at Peking
says:—The united association of the various
Chinese commissions for hastening the
cancellation of extraterritorial rights by
the Powers in China has petitioned the
Government protesting against the ap-
pointment of Dr. Wong Chung Hui and
other high Government authorities to act
as co-investigators accompanying mem-
bers of the foreign delegations for the
investigation of Chinese judicial condi-
tions in the provinces.In the petition, the memorialists de-
mand that the scope of the Extraterri-
toriality Commission be enlarged so that
the question concerning the withdrawal
of foreigners' extraterritorial rights and
of foreigners' privileges imposed on China by
former imperialistic governments can be
discussed and settled at once.The memorialists regard the investiga-
tion of the Chinese judiciary by foreigners
as a disgrace to the Republic of China
and urge that in the international com-
mission on extraterritoriality, a Chinese
must be nominated Chairman as long as
the sessions are held in Chinese territory.
It is reported in Chinese official circles
that China's request for the enlargement
of the scope and power of the Extraterri-
toriality Commission will be sent out to
the foreign governments in the course of
a few days; but fear is expressed that
the present political instability in this
country may be seized upon by the
Powers as an excuse for the rejection of
China's suggestions.A CHINO-AUSTRIAN TREATY.
EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS
RENOUNCED.Mr. Huang Yung Liang, Minister to
Austria, has been instructed by a man-
date of the Chief Executive to sign the
new Chino-Austrian treaty of commerce
and friendship at Vienna with the Aus-
trian authorities. In the new agreement,
Austria renounces her extraterritorial
rights in China, like Russia and Germany,
and the two contracting Powers will enjoy
equal reciprocal treatment in both coun-
tries, commercially and economically.—
Asiatic News Agency.

THE LAST POSTILLION.

DISAPPEARANCE OF GERMAN
TRADITIONAL FIGURE.With the New Year one of the very
last memories of romantic Germany
vanished from Berlin. The last bright
yellow horse-driven coach with driver and
outdoor, complete with horn, has been
taken from the road, and motor-coaches
supplied for parcel post supplied in its
place. The German postillion, says a
Berlin correspondent, runs through fifty
years of poetry and song as one of the
outstanding figures of national life.
Naturally more important as well as more
beloved in country districts the yellow
coach, with dashing steeds and wild horn-
blower, is a favourite figure in the land-
scape painting hanging on every parlour
wall.For some time past one has noticed
with a pang that the votive paintings in
Catholic pilgrimage churches commem-
orating some dreadful accident show
more electric trains in a medley of broken
legs and commiserating saints than
post-coaches, whose day has been
gradually declining for some years past.
Yet all over Germany regrets are heard
what Berlin does to-day, other towns will
do to-morrow. Writers on the use of
horns on the road recall that in the
middle ages the privilege of announcing
arrival in this more or less regal way
was held in Germany by the cattle-
dealers, who were also the butchers of
that day.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Season 1924.

Revised by Members

PRICE \$5

Daily Press Office.



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A soft, luxurious Twill Flannel that has no equal for comfort, wear, and washing qualities. It affords coolness without danger of chill through dampness, and cosiness without irritation of the skin. **Guaranteed unshrinkable.**

Shirts with Collars to match in plain white or with coloured Stripes
Sleeping Suits
in Tropical or medium weights

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ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

GOLFERS.

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JAMES H. BACKHOUSE, LTD.
1A, CHATER ROAD.

HEAR THE NEW ORTHOPHONIC VICTROLA

Thursday February, 11th

Public Demonstration from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. at our Store in Chater Road.

It is Wonderful !!!

It is Marvellous !!!

You simply MUST hear it !

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VICTOR DISTRIBUTORS.

Quality

"TOP NOTCH"

"KING GEORGE IV"
Scotch Whisky

Sole Agents:

GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd., HONG KONG.

CHINESE A BRAZILIAN.

A CRIMINAL CASE AT SHANGHAI. "CONSULAR BODY IS ALSO CONCERNED."

Further interesting developments in the case in which a Chinese was revealed in the Mixed Court at Shanghai to have acquired Brazilian naturalization papers, were brought to light in the Mixed Court last week before Assessor A. J. Martin and Magistrate Kwan when the same Chinese, Zung Kung Yin, appeared upon a criminal charge of having, together with one Yang Zu Sung, instigated and conspired with a Brazilian citizen to issue and make a false private document, to wit, a certificate falsely alleging that he, Zung Kung Yin, was a Brazilian citizen, contrary to Articles 244, 30 and 31 of the C. P. C. C.

"The case is a simple one," said Mr. Maitland. The defendant was before the Civil Court in a case recently and produced a certificate alleging that he was a Brazilian. He was questioned by Mr. J. E. Wheeler, Acting Registrar of the Mixed Court and a statement was taken from him regarding how he became possessed of the certificate and this statement was witnessed by several people. In this statement he said, *inter alia*, that he had been robbed by soldiers in the second moon of last year and friends had advised him to change to Brazilian nationality.

Assessor Martin—The practice of changing nationality is usually done by people who wish to deal in opium.

"A Mr. Yang helped him," continued Mr. Maitland; "but Mr. Yang has not yet been arrested."

The full statement made by the defendant reads as follows:—

"While I was shifting goods to the interior I was robbed by soldiers in the 2nd moon this year. So I ask my friends to transfer me to the Brazilian nationality. My friend's name was Yang Zu Sung. He lives at Nantao. When we communicated with the Chinese authorities they took no notice. Yang told me if I transferred to any citizenship and anything of this kind happened I could claim through that Consulate. After this conversation Mr. Yang introduced me there. Yang asked his friend to go there first. Yang told me to go to the Consulate personally and then it will be settled up there. I saw the consul whose years are great. The old man asked why I wished to transfer to the Brazilian citizenship. I said because of the soldiers and he said if anything happen in the future he can help me. Yang is my relative; may be Yang paid a sum of several ten taels which I did not know."

ALWAYS LIVED IN SHANGHAI.

"I was born in Shanghai. I was taught by a teacher at my house in East Gate. I was born at Great South Gate. I have lived at Small East Gate for 10 years. I am now 31. I went there when I was 21. I have always lived in Shanghai. I married at 18. I sometimes lived with my father, sometimes separate. My father lives in Sheshopoo. He is in fruit business. He has always lived in Shanghai. He is Chinese. The only reason I registered was because of the robbers. It is not easy for any man to register at this Consulate unless he has good friends and relatives. It is not easy for anyone to register. It may be first ascertained that a man is respectable. I had no other qualifications for registering. I did not go to the British, Portuguese or Spanish because I have no friends in those Consulates."

"I have always been Chinese until I registered on April 5th. I am Chinese really and only took this certificate of registration in the Brazilian Consulate out for protection against loss. I have applied to be denaturalized through my friend, i.e., Mr. Yang and Mr. Yang told me it was settled. I have no documents to show that I have given up Chinese citizenship. Yang said, he wrote one but I have not seen it. I do not know whom he wrote to. I am really Chinese and not Brazilian and only did this on the advice of my friends to get protection. I have never tried to get a Chinese citizenship either before or after this registration. This document (registration certificate indicated) I do not know what it says, because it is written in French. I think it says that it is only for my protection and I would be very much surprised to know or to be told that this certificate states that I am a Brazilian. I have had the above interpreted to me and it is true in every particular."

Mr. Maitland then proceeded to call Chief Inspector P. W. Reeves to give evidence of arrest when Dr. Fischer interjected saying that he considered the best course would be to remand the case. "The Brazilian Consul may claim jurisdiction. Your Honours," said Dr. Fischer.

Assessor Martin "Not jurisdiction. They may claim interests." After some minutes' consultation with the magistrate, the Assessor remarked that it was the wish of the magistrate to remand the case at this stage as it was possible that the Brazilian Consul might write in claiming interests. "It is possible also," said the Assessor, "that the Swiss Consul may also claim interests. The Consular Body is also concerned with matters of this kind."

The case was accordingly remanded for the accused to be kept in the House of Detention meanwhile.

CONSTABLE'S DEATH.

SHANTUNG POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The hearing of the case in which Han Yuan Hui, a Shantung constable, is charged with the murder of Gulam Mahomed, an Indian constable, who was shot and killed by a revolver bullet near the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Headquarters on the night of January 22nd, was continued before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. T. M. Hazelrigg (Assistant Crown Solicitor) appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown. Defendant was not legally represented.

An Indian policeman said he saw the defendant shortly before ten o'clock on January 22nd on Lower Albert Road. He seemed rather frightened and had a truncheon in his right hand. His revolver was in the holster, his hand resting there. When defendant addressed him, witness asked what was the matter and received the reply "Your *Joki* has died." Witness asked how, and defendant replied "I have bulletted him."

Witness had heard no shot fired. He accompanied the defendant to the Parade Ground and saw the Indian constable lying on the ground. He was lying face downwards and was still alive at that time.

Witness turned the Indian on his back and tried to pour water down his throat. His revolver was in its holster, the flap being fastened. His turban was lying unwound some yards away.

Another Indian constable said that when he went to the Parade Ground and saw the defendant and last witness standing over the man on the ground, he noticed nothing unusual in the appearance of the defendant except that he seemed to be melancholy.

Shortly afterwards defendant told witness that he met the Indian constable and they had abused each other and a fight developed.

Lance-Sergeant J. S. Scott, of the Royal Artillery, said he had walked up from the lower tram station when he saw defendant with a truncheon in his hand calling out for a sedan chair. Witness followed when the chair moved off, and when he arrived outside the Parade Ground, he saw the Indian lying on the ground.

Witness asked defendant in English what was the matter, and he replied in broken English and by gestures that he had hit the Indian with his truncheon. Defendant showed witness his revolver and one round fell out.

An interpreter said that when defendant arrived at the Charge Room he made a statement to him in which he said that the Indian, in trying to relieve him of his truncheon, tore his pocket. The Indian tried to get hold of his revolver. Defendant saw he was in danger and he turned the revolver away from himself and it went off. The bullet struck the Indian, although he did not intend to shoot him.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

HOME PAPER ON THE HONGKONG HOTEL FIRE.

The London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* writing in that paper says:—The Hongkong Hotel, which is reported to have been burnt to the ground last night, belonged to a type very familiar to all Eastern travellers. It was like the G.O.H. Hotel at Colombo, the Raffles Hotel at Singapore, the Astor Hotel at Shanghai, the Grand Hotel de Pékin at Peking. These hotels are all very up-to-date, very comfortable in a slightly American style, very cosmopolitan, rather expensive. Their distinctive feature, as compared with English hotels, is that—again on the American model—they are very largely used as a casual social rendezvous by people not staying in them. If you sat long enough in the lounge of the Hongkong Hotel you were fairly certain to see everyone in Hongkong.

The hotel was also the great place on luncheon and dinner parties, for dancing in the roof garden. The only Chinese element was provided by the admirably deft and silent service of the Chinese staff of servants. The guests actually staying there were mainly travellers waiting for some shipping connection. For these the hotel was very convenient, as it stood close to the harbour, and was indeed the only large hotel on the sea level. For a longer stay most people preferred the slightly less expensive and more airy Peak Hotel, 1,300 feet up at the top of the Peak tramway.

During the winter tourist season, the Hongkong Hotel was periodically filled with contingents of round-the-world trippers, mainly American, who were treated to lunch there before being marshalled through the Chinese end of the city or taken up to be carried in an interminable string of Sedan chairs round the Peak paths. The discipline on these round-the-world trips is strict, and I remember seeing a harassed official standing in the Hongkong Hotel vestibule, trying to shepherd his flock safely to their appointed repasts. "No. 1 party to the right," he shouted, "No. 2 party to the left; No. 3 party straight on." Launching by numbers seemed a trifle melodramatic as a holiday recreation, though I am sure that the quality of the meals left nothing to be desired.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

PROSPECTS FOR THE NEXT INTERPORT.

The League Season is now drawing to a close, and indeed the Shield has definitely been won by the Navy. There is, I think, little doubt but that they are the best side in the Competition, and they seem to carry just that sort of punch in their cricket which is so essential for success in Saturday afternoon games.

On the whole, it seems as if the interest in the League has this season been a little less keen. The difficult political situation with its resulting business worries no doubt has contributed to this state of affairs, and there have been a good many drawn matches. In this connection I should like to refer to the positively criminal habit of stopping the game for tea. We play—those of us who have to journey into the wilds,—from about 2 p.m. until at the best 8.30 p.m.; four and a half hours at most, and an hour less in December. If a player cannot manage to get sufficient sustenance during the ten minutes allowed between the innings, during these short hours of play, then it is about time he ceased hampering his meal-times with cricket. I am not prepared to say that this is universal but there is a good deal of it. The general interval on the Civil Service ground is from eighteen to twenty-two minutes, and while this does great credit to the hospitality of the home side, it cost them the match against the Indians on Saturday last. It is quite impossible for a man who is in his office until one or a few minutes later to change, tiffin and get himself and his gear to Happy Valley before two o'clock—or to Kowloon for the matter of that. But once started, it would surely be better to use all the time available for play.

The decision to play no league matches on the grounds inside the Race Course has been a wise one. They really are not reasonably safe, and though it has made the arrangement of grounds a little difficult, things have gone well. It says a good deal for the Shield winners that they have played every single match away from home (if the Navy ground can be termed that), and have done so well. It is a matter for thankfulness that there is no gate money in the Cricket League, though it is incredible that, if there were, the undignified squabbles which tend to mar another branch of sport should occur. I think I am correct in stating that the Club which this season has played better than it has for years. I am told the Kowloon wicket has improved and the light there is, I think, the best in the Colony. At Craigengower, I think, the tendency has been to water the pitch too much. With the result that the wicket though safe (!) is usually very dead. The Civil Service ground suffered badly from the flood, and practically all the outfield was turfed only late in September. It has, of course, been very rough, but should be quite good next season. The wicket itself has proved far better than was expected though it still grumbles a good deal.

I am sorry in one way to see that tables of the averages have been published. They are very interesting provided that it is remembered that they are practically useless as regards a true estimate of form for the selection of an Interport side. For instance neither R. Hancock nor T. E. Pearce appear in the Batting Averages of Division I.

Next November the Shanghai cricket-ers are due to play here, and the Colony should be able to field a good side. The loss of the Rev. E. E. Quick will be much felt, and I hear that E. F. Stewart has been transferred to Manila. Both were certain of places in the XI, if available. If Hancock is fit, there seems no doubt that he will once more lead the side, and as usual he and his Selection Committee will have great trouble in filling the last two or three places. Reed and Bowker will undoubtedly bear the brunt of the bowling, but there are no outstanding change bowlers, as the Navy men are ineligible; and I fear that we shall be weak in this department. The Rev. T. B. Powell, though he has bowled very well on one occasion, seems to have lost a good deal of his nip off the pitch since the unfortunate strain which kept him out of cricket for so long.

The question of a wicket-keeper is going to be a difficult one. If Stripp is still in the Colony I fancy his experience, and his determined, if somewhat rugged, batting, will give him the place. Holdman, if back from leave, will probably get a trial, but his batting is weak and he has the fatal trick of taking the ball while moving back a half-pace. Ismail (whether S. A. or S. H. I can never remember) is keeping uncommonly well for the Indians this year, and certainly merits a good trial. I fully expect to see him keeping for the Colony before many seasons are past.

Of the former Interporters, Pearce and Owen Hughes are more or less certain, and I think that Captain Morris, A. W. Hayward, and G. J. Sayer will probably get in. The latter is one of the few slow bowlers on the side, and is always likely to break up a stand. Balhatchet and A. A. Rumjahn have not been much to the fore this season, nor has Ramsay, but all three of them are excellent in the field. The left-hand bowler will presumably be Owen Hughes, who has done better in Interports than in ordinary cricket here. Ling can bowl extremely well on his day and undoubtedly should be tried, but his batting is (Continued on next column.)

LOCAL SPORT.

LADIES' YACHTING.

Five boats entered yesterday for the race for the Cup presented by the owner of *Bluenose*. Joan was winner, with *My Wonder* second and *Sealark* third. The others were *Adanac* and *Thecla*.

CRICKET.

UNITED SERVICES - HONGKONG.

The following team has been selected to represent the United Services on the occasion of the cricket match United Services v. Hongkong, to be played on the H.K.C.C. ground on 13th and 15th February next:—

Lt.-Col. A. S. Cantrell, R.M., H.M.S. *Hawkins* (captain),
Lt. T. E. Halsey, R.N., H.M.S. *Hawkins*,
Pay-Lt. J. A. Hussey, R.N., H.M.S. *Hawkins*,
Mid. R. H. Stephenson, R.N., H.M.S. *Hawkins*,
Lt. C. L. Robertson, R.N., H.M.S. *Despatch*,
Capt. L. Mercer, R.M., H.M.S. *Despatch*,
Capt. C. A. Bridgeland, D.F.C., Royal Corps of Signals,
Capt. R. A. Warters, Indian Medical Service,
Capt. E. W. Morris, D.S.O., Indian Army Service Corps,
Capt. C. D. Armstrong, M.C., East Surrey Regiment,
C.Q.M.S. A. I. Stripp, East Surrey Regiment.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

R.H.K.G.C. - UNITED SERVICES.

At Fanling, 7th February:—

SINGLES.
J. W. Shewan beat Commander Gray, 4 and 3.
J. M. Walker beat Lieut. Holmstrom, 1 up.
T. D. E. Pendered lost to Capt. Bevis, 2 and 1.
R. M. Smith lost to Capt. Morris, 2 and 1.
W. Douglas beat Lieut. Wilson, 5 and 4.
N. L. Smith lost to Lieut. Dickens, 5 and 1.
E. J. E. Mitchell beat Pay-Comdr. Woodward, 2 and 1.
L. H. Andrews beat Comdr. Ratsey, 4 and 3.

Club: 5 points; Services: 3 points.
FOURBALLS.
Shewan and Walker beat Gray and Holmstrom, 2 and 1.
Pendered and R. M. Smith beat Bevis and Morris, 2 and 1.
Douglas and N. L. Smith beat Wilson and Dickens, 3 and 2.
Mitchell and Andrews beat Woodward and Ratsey, 4 and 3.
Club: 8 points; Services: nil.
Total—Club: 13 points; Services: 3 points.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

PROGRAMME OF TO-MORROW'S CONCERT FOR ORGAN FUND.

The following is the programme of the fourth concert to be held in aid of the St. John's Cathedral Organ fund. The concert is to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Cathedral Hall at 6 p.m.:

- 1—Piano Solos:—
(a) Nocturne ("Nightingale") Greig.
(b) Soaring Schumann.
Mr. A. M. BOWEN-SMITH.
- 2—Songs:—
(a) In Heaven Elgar.
(b) Where Corals Lie Elgar.
Mrs. N. MARSHALL.
- 3—(a) That Night in May Brahms.
(b) Love is for ever Brahms.
Mrs. A. M. BOWEN-SMITH.
- 4—Piano Solos:—
(a) Prelude in C minor Chopin.
(b) Nocturne in C minor Chopin.
(c) Fantasia—Impromptu Chopin.
Mr. A. M. BOWEN-SMITH.
- 5—Songs:—
(a) A Roundel of Rest Cyril Scott.
(b) I have twelve oxen John Ireland.
Mrs. N. MARSHALL.
- 6—(a) Songs my mother taught me Dvorak.
(b) Cloudy heights of Tatras Dvorak.
Mrs. A. M. BOWEN-SMITH.
- 7—Piano Solos:—
(a) Prelude in G flat Rachmaninoff.
(b) Prelude in G minor Rachmaninoff.
Mr. A. M. BOWEN-SMITH.

poor. In fact there is practically no good left-handers here at present. Rough bowled well two years ago but has fallen off since. I believe he was unwell most of last season.

Goodwin of Kowloon will no doubt be tried as a bowler and two or three of the Indians are worth watching. Their feeling, as a side, is excellent. They are apt to be overawed by a big occasion. E. C. Fincher, of the Civil Service, perhaps, is another player who suffers from this. He failed to come off in the recent trial match, and he has no style, to look at, at all. But he does not give chances as a rule, and he does get runs, and hangs on to every thing reasonably possible in the deep. I therefore hope to see him get a prolonged trial. Captain Bridge-land, after making a lot of runs in "smaller" cricket, took a nice fifty in the Trial. I have not seen him bat, but hear he is useful.

There are, of course, a good many more cricketers whom I have not space to mention. It is early days to prophesy, but I shall not be surprised to see a good many of the following names in the side:—Hancock, Pearce, Reed, Bowker, Webster (if returned and fit), Owen Hughes, Sayer, Morris, Hayward, Stripp or Ismail, Ramsay, A. A. Rumjahn, and Powell.

The fielding of the side should be good. I am personally convinced that it was nothing but our excellent fielding, which gave us our double victory in 1924. And I see no reason why it should not be even better this year.

R. ABBIT.

EDUCATION AT CANTON.

CHILDREN AND POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

GROWING OBJECTION BY PARENTS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

In order to prevent an "increase in Canton of old-styled Chinese schools, institutions where the ancient classics of Confucius and Mencius still have an honoured place in the curriculum, the Kuomintang Government school inspectors have just made it known that no unlicensed teachers may conduct schools in future.

It appears that many parents in Canton are contemplating withdrawing their children from the Kuomintang controlled public and private schools to put them in charge of old-styled teachers. There is growing objection to children being called upon by labour and political parties to participate in political parades which sometimes, like that in Shakes on, June 23rd, may end in riots and warfare. Since last June in Canton, students in Government schools have been often used by the Kuomintang and Strike Committees to stage parades and demonstrations; and in the last six months, more than 50 days were wasted simply in demonstrations of which many of the younger boys and girls really did not know the meaning or significance.

Mr. Hsu Chung Ching, Kuomintang Commissioner of Education in Canton, after a leave of absence in Shanghai for nearly six months, has resumed his post. Mr. Hsu is a cousin of General Hsu Chung Chi, sometime commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army.

Mr. Koo Man Yu, a well-known Chinese communist in the faculty of the Chinese Government University in Peking, has been appointed by the Kuomintang to the presidency of Kwangtung University. The Kwangtung University is the leading Government school in Canton, and it is offering courses in law, agriculture, and arts and science. Since last October, however, the University has not been in full operation owing to the resignation of some 54 anti-Bolshevik teachers. Although some 16 were consequently induced to withdraw their resignations, the rest remained away and issued a long manifesto denouncing Bolshevism.

FRATERNITY CLUBS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Overseas Chinese Fraternity Club, organized by the second batch of Chinese who went from Hongkong to Canton early last January ostensibly to promote better relationship between the peoples of the two ports, is to be permanently incorporated as a society, with headquarters in Canton. The Canton address will be Ng Wah Building, Yih Tak Loo, and Mr. Woo Yee Wai and others have been appointed a committee to perfect the registration of the organization in Canton.

The first batch recently organized themselves permanently in Hongkong, but were advised by the local authorities to dissolve.

A Canton Kuomintang agent, D. Leung Pui Kie, is in Hongkong at present trying to promote another fraternity party to visit Canton, offering for sale Dr. Sun Yat Sen Memorial Fund tickets at \$100 and \$10. The \$100 ticket entitles the holder to bring a friend or relative. The proceeds of the sale of these tickets are to go to the benefit of the Yueh Shau Hill Garden opening, a park in honour of the late Kuomintang chief. So far less than 500 have been sold.

CANTON AND AVIATION.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Board of Estimates of the Canton Government has under consideration a bill to provide funds for the establishment of an aviation school, using the former Bank of China building in Canton as the headquarters, and Tai-sha-tao as the training field. A school of aviation is not a new thing in Canton. For years the Canton Government has spent money on a school which did practically nothing, the director at one time being Captain Tom Gunn, an American-born Chinese. The new school, if the Board acts favourably on the proposition, will provide facilities for 50 or more students.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

INSPECTED BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND G.O.C.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Four hundred members of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps marched to the Murray Parade Ground last evening on the occasion of their annual inspection.

This was carried out this year jointly by H.E. The Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), who recently accepted the Honorary Colonelship of the Corps, and the General Officer Commanding the Forces in China (Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.).

The Corps assembled at Headquarters at 5.15 and from there, under the command of Lieut. Col. L. G. Bird, D.S.O. (Administrative Commandant), and headed by the bagpipes and drums of the Scottish Company, they marched to the Parade Ground.

The march, which had been placed at the disposal of relatives and friends of the Volunteers by the Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment, was packed.

THE INSPECTION.

Promptly at 5.45, H.E. The Governor and H.E. the G.O.C. arrived, accompanied by their respective aide-de-camps.

Following the General Salute, H.E. The Governor and the G.O.C. inspected each unit. Then followed the "march past."

"THE CORPS COMPLIMENTED."

H.E. The Governor, addressing the Corps, said: Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.—In addressing you my mind instinctively travels back to the days when I myself stood in your ranks as a private in what was then known as "A" Machine Gun Company. A great impetus had at that time been given to volunteering, because owing to disturbances which occurred when the New Territory first came under British rule the Volunteer Defence Corps was mobilized. To-day the call for volunteers is even more imperative because of the anti-British boycott in which for no fault of ours we find ourselves involved, and I am glad to see so fine a muster on parade. I congratulate you all on your soldierly bearing and I desire especially to compliment the newly formed Medical Section a unit of great value to the Hongkong garrison. It is most reassuring to see the civil population volunteering in such numbers and with such efficiency for military duty in connection with the defence of the Colony; and I thank you for your services and for the splendid spirit in which they are offered. This esprit de corps, as I well remember, has always animated the volunteering movement in Hongkong; and it encourages me to ask even more service from you. H.E. the G.O.C. considers, and I am sure you will all agree, that the present period of your annual training is too short, and I propose to see whether suitable arrangements cannot forthwith be made for prolonging it. I am also at the suggestion of H.M.'s Government enquiring whether it would not be possible to form in Hongkong a corps of Naval Volunteers, in addition to the units which already exist. Both these projects will soon come up for public discussion and I trust that you and the whole community will give full support to any well-considered schemes which the military and naval authorities devise for enlisting additional help from civilians in the defence of this Colony. Hongkong is for its size the most wonderful Colony in the Empire. We are very proud of it. We believe in its future and to a man, each in our several posts, we shall unite to protect it from harm. In the famous Roman phrase—*Videtur ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat*.

A CHINESE VAN TROMP.

A BROOM WHICH SWEEP AWAY FOUR MEN.

Four armed robbers who attempted to commit a robbery at the Wah Lee Knitting Factory, Shamshing on Saturday night, failed in their efforts owing to the fight put up by the master, who was aided by his foki. The foki belaboured the culprits with a broom and forced them to retreat.

The robbers, on entering said that they desired to buy some singlets, and the master put a sample before them, when one of the men, suddenly produced a revolver. Not in the least daunted the master pounced on the man, wrenched the revolver from his grasp, and struck him squarely between the eyes with his fist. The robber reeled, and the pugilistic master was about to attack another robber, when he was struck on the head from behind with a piece of wood. He shouted for help, and though badly wounded kept up a vigorous opposition, when his foki, armed with a broom rushed into the conflict. Swinging it around his head he belaboured the attackers, until bruised and discomfited they turned heel and fled in the direction of Mongkok. They left behind them a revolver.

ANOTHER TOURIST SHIP.

"EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND" DUE TO-MORROW.

There will be another invasion of tourists to-morrow, when some four hundred arrive on the R.M.S. *Empress of Scotland*, the flagship of the Canadian Pacific fleet and the largest of the Company's liners on the Atlantic run. She is on her fourth cruise round the world for the Canadian Pacific Co.

The *Empress of Scotland* arrived at Manila on Sunday morning, left there yesterday, and is due to arrive at Hongkong at 8 a.m. to-morrow. She will remain here over the Chinese New Year, resuming her voyage at 2 a.m. on Sunday.

The liner left New York on the world cruise at noon on December 3rd, 1925, and has visited Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, Naples, Haifa, Suez, Bombay, Colombo, Padang, Batavia, Singapore and Manila.

After leaving Hongkong the liner will continue her cruise via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Hila, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cristobal, and Havana, reaching New York on Saturday, April 10th, after a trip embracing 30 countries, 25 ports of call, 27,444 miles, and 129 days of travel, of which 54 have been spent in harbour. The fares for the tour range from G.81.750 to G.85,000, including all landing charges, shore accommodations and fees of various sorts.

Among the passengers on board are Sir Arthur Mayo Robinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., His Honour Judge Hynes, K.C., the Hon. Mr. R. C. S. Peters, Mr. C. C. H. Bailey, C.B.E., J.P., Mr. W. R. B. Baker, C.V.O., Major F. J. Ney, M.C.; Dr. W. Turner, M.V.O.; Lieut. Colonel E. M. Rendall, Dr. Owen J. Brooks. Mr. J. Ross, Canada's greatest sportsman, formerly passenger agent for the C.P.R. in Hongkong for 18 years, is conducting the cruise.

The Captain of Staff in the liner is Ronald Neil Stuart, who possesses the Victoria Cross with star and who served as a Lieutenant in the R.N.R. in H.M. submarines during the war. He also wears the D.S.O.

THE LOCAL PROGRAMME.

During the stay in Hongkong, the tourists will be divided into three groups. Groups A, B, and C, will have the first day free and will attend a dance at the Repulse Bay Hotel in the evening, following a Chinese dinner at the Hongkong Hotel. On the second day Group A will tour the New Territories in motors and Groups B, and C, will visit the Peak. On the third day, Group A, visit the Peak and Group B, tour the New Territories; while Group C, will go around the Island. On the fourth day, Groups A, and B, go around the Island and Group C, go to the New Territories. The Canton trip has been removed from the programme.

In addition to the above programme, many of the tourists will attend the Chinese New Year's Eve Carnival at the Hongkong Hotel Roof Garden, on Friday night; while dinner dances, similar to those held when the *Empress of France* visited here last year, are being arranged.

The dimensions of the *Empress of Scotland* are: Length, 699 ft.; breadth, 77 ft.; registered tonnage, 25,000; displacement, 37,500. She has eight decks for passengers; has quadruple expansion engines and her speed is 18 knots.

Only six of the eight decks are used on the cruise, these being served by an elevator. Public rooms, state-rooms and cabins, etc., are magnificently and tastefully fitted out and there is plenty of space and accommodation everywhere. Features of the liner are the splendid ball-room, palm and winter gardens, promenade decks and gymnasium.

The liner also carries all the facilities of a modern hotel, including a stenographer, baker, masseur, masseuse, two surgeons, three professional nurses, laundry, valet service, photographer, novelty shop, daily newspaper, etc.

OUTWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS BOOKED TO HONGKONG.

Passengers booked for Hongkong on P. & O. steamers are as follows:—By s.s. *Adria*, which left London on January 18th: Messrs. A. Brown, A. Brearley, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hopkins, Lieut. Comdr. E. Hopkinson, R.N., Messrs. F. E. Lane, McDougall, A. Mackenzie, P. Palacios, C. B. Robertson, R. P. Shaw, C. J. Tachi, G. G. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Sayer and Lieut. R. F. Nichols, R.N.

By s.s. *Morea*, which left London on January 23rd: Mr. J. R. Atkins, Mr. W. Anderson, Mrs. A. Dyer Ball, Mrs. H. S. Bayne, Miss Butcher, Messrs. A. W. Burkill, D. McD. Buchanan, Hon. Mrs. W. S. Carson, Mr. M. R. Dickson, Mrs. Edward Hornell and child, Mr. A. Ireson, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kierkegaard, Messrs. H. Keswick, W. J. Keswick, E. J. Murphy, J. M. B. McWalter, W. Mason, A. McLeod, H. T. Nicholas, W. A. B. Osmond, A. Hatch, T. J. Richards, S. S. Stephenson, Mrs. G. C. L. Ward, Capt. and Capt. W. G. H. Miles, Comdr. R. B. T. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Rogers, and Mr. and Mrs. U. J. J. J.

By s.s. *Decatur*, which leaves London on February 12th: Mrs. A. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Farzer, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hinchliffe and Mr. O. Pain. By s.s. *Macdonia*, which will leave London on February 28th: Mr. A. H. Browne, Mr. W. R. Mansfield, Capt. M. G. O'Leary, Mr. Duncan Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. C. Sanders, and Mr. W. J. Wilson.

B. & S. SHIPS STRANDED.

ASSISTANCE ON THE WAY.

Misfortune has attended two B. and S. ships in the Hainan Straits, both of which have gone aground, one stranding through going to the assistance of the other; while a third vessel broke all her ropes and wires in an endeavour to tow off one of the vessels.

The story of the stranding was brought to Hongkong yesterday morning by the s.s. *Taming*.

On January 31st the s.s. *Hunan* (Capt. McKenzie) left Haiphong for Shanghai with a cargo of cement and stranded 6½ miles west of Lamko Light, at the western entrance to the Hainan Straits. A few days later the s.s. *Kwei-yang* (Capt. Martin) carrying a heavy general cargo and passengers, put in an appearance, from Bangkok bound, to Hongkong via Hoihow.

Capt. Martin went to the assistance of the *Hunan* and hawsers were thrown out in an attempt to refloat the steamer, but these efforts proved of no avail and by unhappy coincidence the *Kwei-yang* was caught by the tide and swung around to share the same fate as her companion ship, stranding quite close to her.

The *Taming* (belonging to the same company) passed the spot on her way to Hongkong and Haiphong and she attempted to tow off the *Kwei-yang*, but broke all her ropes and wires in the effort. Finally she took off the passengers and brought them on to Hongkong, reaching here, yesterday.

The *Hunan* has now been stranded for a week. The Hongkong office have received reports that she is in danger of breaking up, but this danger is not considered imminent.

Assistance is being sent with all possible despatch. Last night the *saikoo* Dock tug left with lighters and coolies for the spot and this morning the *Taming* is leaving with stores for the two ships.

H.M.S. *Magnolia* had already been sent to the spot yesterday to stand by.

The *Kwei-yang* is a comparatively new vessel. She was built at Greenock in 1921 to the order of the China Navigation Company, and she is of 2,644 tons gross and 1,580 tons net register. She is 310 feet over all and draws 20.9 feet of water, a trifle less than the *Hunan* which draws 21.3 feet. The *Hunan* was built in 1923 by Messrs. Scott & Co., the builders of the *Kwei-yang*, and she is a steamer of 1,143 tons net register. She is 200 feet long.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

CARS ROLL OVER EMBANKMENT.

Mr. G. A. Walker, Traffic Superintendent of the Kowloon Canton Railway, has reported to the Police, that whilst driving his car from the Kowloon Water Works to Mongkok, along the Taiipo Road on Saturday, his car skidded owing to the wet state of the ground and rolled down the embankment. Mr. Walker and three other passengers escaped without injury.

A similar accident befel a Chinese motor driver whilst travelling from Tsun Wan to Yau-mai on Saturday night. When near Cheung Sha Wan the lights of his car suddenly went out, and he immediately applied the brakes. Owing to the wet state of the road, the wheels skidded, and the car rolled down the embankment, and overturned. There were two other passengers in the car, but they, as well as the driver, escaped injury.

GOLF BALL THROUGH SCREEN.

Whilst Mr. M. B. King, of the Dragon Motor Car Co., was driving a car along the road which skirts the Racecourse at Happy Valley yesterday morning, a golf ball which had been driven from the course crashed through the lower part of the wind-screen. The ball was later found in the car.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

CHAIRMAN'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF A HONGKONG GIFT.

The following characteristic letter from Viscount Knutsford, Chairman of the London Hospital, and known as "The Prince of Beggars," has been received by Miss Violet Capell in acknowledgment of a remittance from the proceeds of her dancing display, which took place last November.

London, 1st January, 1926.
Dear Miss Capell,—Your letter with its splendid enclosure arrived most delightfully on New Year's day. So I am starting the year with something in the bank and pleasant feelings generally towards mankind.

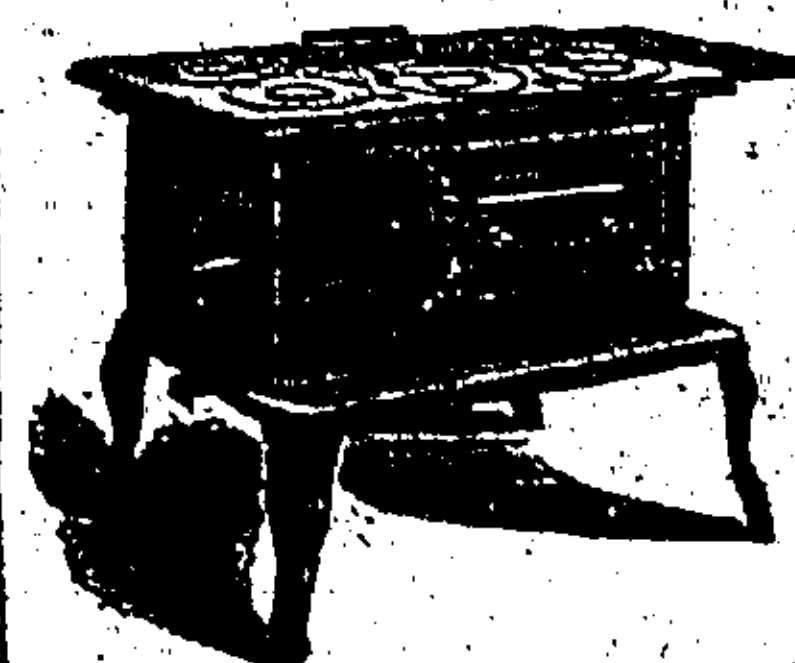
Do please let me thank you and your pupils once again for this outstanding generosity. As I fancy I have said before, it really does encourage and cheer me as Chairman to feel that "The London" has such good and appreciative friends across the seas.

The cross-word puzzle and cuttings have not yet come, but I am looking forward to them, and they will help to keep my gratitude alive, though, as a matter of fact, at 79 I find that gratitude is one of the few qualities that grow rather than diminish—Yours truly,

Sd. Knutsford, Chairman.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

There may be other "DOVER" Cookers but there is ONLY ONE BONNYBRIDGE DOVER.



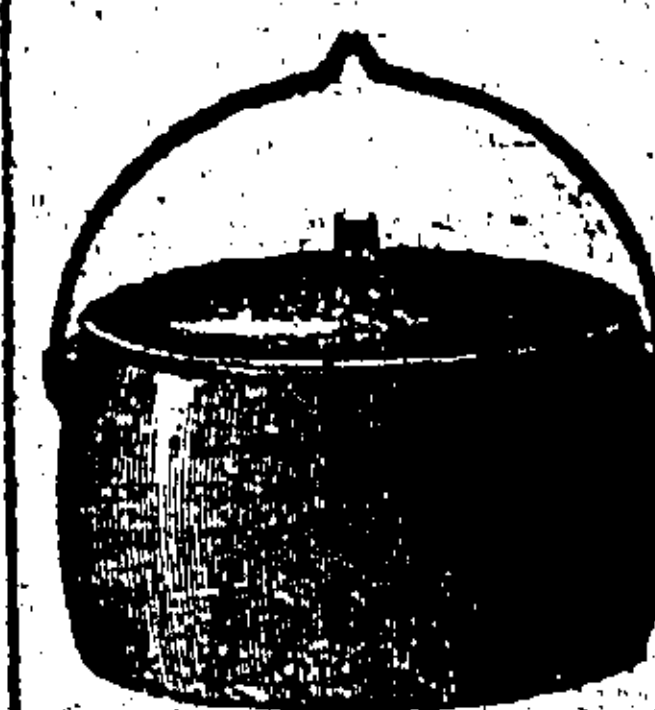
No. 6 7 8 9
\$55. 65. 75. 100.

Extra for C. I. Boiler

27.50 30.00 32.50 35.00

A full range of spares in stock

Cast Iron Cooking Utensils.



Saucepans
2 4 6 8 10 12 pts.
2.75 3.75 4.75 5.75 6.50 7.00

Kettles
6 8 10 12 14 pts.
7.00 8.50 9.50 11.50 12.50

Oval Rice Boilers
3 4 6 10 Glns.
10.00 11.50 14.50 24.00 each

The Golden Rule of Good Cooking is
"USE CAST IRON UTENSILS"

IF YOU BUY BY COMPARISON
YOU WILL NATURALLY CHOOSE

CONKLIN'S

PENS, PENCILS & UTILITY SETS.

Sole Agents:

THE WING ON Co., Ltd.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

BY BRANSBY WILLIAMS.

- 347 SCROOGE PART 1
- 348 SCROOGE PART 2
- 349 SCROOGE PART 3
- 350 MICAWBER
- 351 THE SHOWMAN
- 352 PARTS 1-3
- 353 THE CARTAKER
- 354 GREEN EYE OF THE YELLOW GOD
- 355 BILL SYKES
- 356 TONY WELDER

ANDERSON'S.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE C. 4573

GREAT

FIRE SALE

in our
GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT
Commences

Monday Next, February 8th.

For A Few Days Only

A Large Quantity of Goods are being offered at Exceptional
Low Prices, some being more or less damaged by water

BARGAINS IN

Overcoats, Suits, Sweaters, Waistcoats, Socks, Golf Hose,
Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Scarves, Ties, Dressing and
Bath Gowns, Travelling Rugs, Suit Cases, etc.

SEE WINDOWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of Article VII. (5) of the Articles of Association of this Company, the undermentioned Shares were FORFEITED ON THE 3RD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1926, by reason of the NON-PAYMENT OF CALLS Due thereon.

Script.	Share Nos.
10394	2 535398/535399
9309	5 247978/247982
9400	5 247983/247987
9401	5 247988/247992
9402	3 247993/247995
11120	10 309449/309458
11121	4 309459/309462
12311	70 309374/309443
12312	5 309444/309448
9499	141 279853/279903
9516	50 284482/284531
9517	20 284532/284551
9550	25 297128/297159
9558	10 297603/297612
9559	10 297613/297622
9590	10 297623/297632
9591	10 297633/297642
10180	10 479743/479752
10791	100 568107/568206
10792	100 568207/568306
10805	100 573118/573215
10806	100 573216/573315
9584	500 313113/313612
9585	500 313613/314112
9586	100 314113/314212
9587	77 314213/314329
11920	100 413302/413401
11039	2 588084/588085
10374	188 528861/529048
10397	4 529049/529058
10398	100 574308/574402
10399	14 574403/574502
11473	3 527376/527378
11629	500 591797/592296
11630	500 592297/592796
11631	500 592797/593296
11632	500 593297/593796
11633	500 593797/594296
11634	500 594297/594796
11635	500 594797/595296
11636	500 595297/595796
11637	200 595797/595996
11638	16 595997/596012
11612	2 527414/527415
11909	100 265055/265154
11910	100 265155/265254
11911	100 265255/265354
11912	100 265355/265454
11913	100 265455/265554
11914	100 272055/272154
11915	100 433038/433137
11916	100 433138/433237
11917	100 433238/433337
11918	100 433338/433437
11919	100 433438/433537
11920	100 433538/433637
11921	100 433638/433737
11922	100 433738/433837
11923	100 433838/433937
11924	100 433938/434037
11925	100 434038/434137
11926	100 434138/434237
11927	100 434238/434337
11928	100 434338/434437
11929	100 434438/434537
11930	100 434538/434637
11931	100 434638/434737
11932	100 434738/434837
11933	100 434838/434937
11934	100 434938/435037
11935	100 435038/435137
11936	100 435138/435237
11937	100 435238/435337
11938	100 435338/435437
11939	100 435438/435537
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11942	100 435738/435837
11943	100 435838/435937
11944	100 435938/436037
11945	100 436038/436137
11946	100 436138/436237
11947	100 436238/436337
11948	100 436338/436437
11949	100 436438/436537
11950	100 436538/436637
11951	100 436638/436737
11952	100 436738/436837
11953	100 436838/436937
11954	100 436938/437037
11955	100 437038/437137
11956	100 437138/437237
11957	100 437238/437337
11958	100 437338/437437
11959	100 437438/437537
11960	100 437538/437637
11961	100 437638/437737
11962	100 437738/437837
11963	100 437838/437937
11964	100 437938/438037
11965	100 438038/438137
11966	100 438138/438237
11967	100 438238/438337
11968	100 438338/438437
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11972	100 438738/438837
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11974	100 438938/439037
11975	100 439038/439137
11976	100 439138/439237
11977	100 439238/439337
11978	100 439338/439437
11979	100 439438/439537
11980	100 439538/439637
11981	100 439638/439737
11982	100 439738/439837
11983	100 439838/439937
11984	100 439938/440037
11985	100 440038/440137
11986	100 440138/440237
11987	100 440238/440337
11988	100 440338/440437
11989	100 440438/440537
11990	100 440538/440637
11991	100 440638/440737
11992	100 440738/440837
11993	100 440838/440937
11994	100 440938/441037
11995	100 441038/441137
11996	100 441138/441237
11997	100 441238/441337
11998	100 441338/441437
11999	100 441438/441537
12000	100 441538/441637

For CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., Ltd.,
Sgd. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [3164]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship "CITY OF CHRISTIANIA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo, by her having informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th February, 1926, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 22nd February, 1926, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1926. [3162]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVOORLOCH"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th instant, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 22nd instant, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th instant, at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1926. [3163]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

OHINA NEW YEAR MEETING.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1926.

First Ball (Saddling Bell) 2.40 p.m.
Second Ball 2.55 p.m.
Entrance to Subscriber's Enclosure \$ 2.00
Motor Cars can park in the Enclosure at \$ 5.00 per car.
Cars arriving after 2.45 p.m. will not be admitted to Enclosure until after the First Race.

The Masters of the Hunt request the pleasure of the presence of the Ladies at the Races.

Special Express train to the Races leaves Kowloon at 1.15 p.m.
First Class (Return Fare) \$1.50
Second Class (Return Fare) \$0.90

Busses and Jitney Cars for the Course will meet the Train.
Cash Sweep Through Tickets can now be obtained from

Mr. U. BUMJAHN.

[3161]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at CHAT ROOM, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 27th FEBRUARY, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1925.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th FEBRUARY, to SATURDAY, the 27th FEBRUARY, 1926 (both days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. E. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1926. [3160]

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER of MEMBERS of HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED, will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12th to THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1926. [3140]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4A, Des Voeux Road, on TUESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1926, at 11 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, to TUESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1926, both days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ABERNETHY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1926. [3121]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th FEBRUARY, 1926, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1925.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th FEBRUARY to the 22nd FEBRUARY (both days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1926. [3143]

S.S. "ANGKOR."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Transit and Valuable are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 2.00 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after Tuesday, the 9th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 12th instant, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged Packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. RODENFUSHER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1926. [3141]

INTIMATIONS

FOR DISPOSAL—One ICE MACHINE, Just Arrived. Produces 12 lbs. of Ice Every Seven Minutes. Always Ready for Use; No Heating, No Cooling Water, No Motor Required. \$500.00. Tel. 4630. MONTGOMERY OLLERTON & Co., 10, Des Voeux Road, Central.

A Young, Educated GIRL of a Good Russian Family, Requires Position as CHILDREN'S NURSE or Companion, does not object to Travelling. Good References. Address: Miss OLGA MAROSOFF, No. 47 (Apartment 7), ASHMEYER STREET, HARBOR.

TO LET.

No. 51, GRANVILLE ROAD, KOWLOON.

Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR. [3159]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FARMER BUILDING" or "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MESSAGERIES BUILDING).

Apply to—BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE, Chater Road. [2602]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).

Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

9293

DERRINGTON.

HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

5, PEAK ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 4464. [3031]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "HELENUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 6th February. Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to 26th January, 1926. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th February, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th February, 1926, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1926. [3155]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MANTUA"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 5th FEBRUARY, 1926.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLE, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignee will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless intimation has been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th February, 1926, or they will not be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
MAKINSON, MAKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1926. [3152]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months, Well Furnished Flat, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 155, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [156]

YOUNG RUSSIAN Educated LADY wishes to Care for Children (has Good References) or desires other Suitable Position in Hongkong. Willing to Travel. Address—Miss O. MOROSOFF, Ashmeys Road, Street No. 47 (Apartment 7), HARBOR, or to Box No. 189, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [189]

INTIMATION

W. & A. GILBEY'S

"SPEY ROYAL"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

THE CHOICEST and

OLDEST procurable.

Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey Ltd.

being the proprietors of Three

Highland Distilleries are in a

position second to none to supply

the finest possible Scotch Whisky.

"SPEY ROYAL" Scotch whisky

has been matured for many years

in their own Excise Bonded

Warehouse, and has been special-

ly stored in Sherry Casks.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

[30]

BIRTH.

NEUMANN—At Shanghai, on February 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. NEUMANN, a son.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—At Shanghai, on February 2nd, HANNAH ANDERSON, formerly of the "Scandinavian Sailors' Home," Shanghai, aged 70 years.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1926.

PENSIONS FOR MILLIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ALTHOUGH the Widow, Orphans, and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act came into force in Great Britain on January 4th it will be some time before the full effects can be estimated. There has been very little of what might be called a political flourish of trumpets about the introduction of this great and comprehensive measure. A number of reasons could be advanced to explain this fact. We find that the reason most widely held at home is that there is a general impression that the present is scarcely a propitious time to launch a scheme that will add enormously to the post-war burdens the country already has to bear. The new legislation commits both employers and employed in British industry to the payment of a further sum of £21,000,000 yearly in connection with State insurances. It brings their annual liability for unemployment, health, and pensions contributions combined to the colossal total of approximately £90,000,000. The Pensions Act is, however, generally in accordance with the trend of legislation in recent years—that is to say, the active participation of the Government in directing and controlling on broad lines social services which are designed to promote the material well-being of working people. Seeing that the new Pensions Act is bound to have many far-reaching effects it may be interesting to indicate very briefly what it really means. The first point to note is that in one sense the Act is allied to the existing Health Insurance Act, for the position is, as regards

every person by and on whose behalf Health Insurance contributions have hitherto been paid, that henceforth a combined contribution under both the Acts will be payable. The employer will continue to contribute, but in a slightly higher measure, and so also will the employed person. These payments being made, the pensions become obtainable through the Post Office, where pensioners will be able to transact their business, so far as the world and his wife are concerned without attracting any more public notice than if they were paying into the Savings Bank or purchasing Savings Certificates.

CABLE AND WIRELESS NEWS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

BRITAIN'S BUDGET.

REDUCTION NEXT YEAR IS NOW ANTICIPATED.

Rome, February 8th.

It is generally anticipated that as a result of economies effected in public services, at the suggestion of the Cabinet economy committee and of the committee set up under the chairmanship of Lord Colwyn, the national expenditure for which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to budget will probably be reduced by £10,000,000 in the coming year.

Next year's estimates for the fighting services are not yet prepared for publication; but forecasts indicate that in aggregate they will show a reduction compared with the figures for the present year.

The Times understands that in the coming year there will be a reduction in the Navy estimates, in spite of a new programme of cruiser construction, and in the Army estimates. These will more than balance the increase in the Air Force estimates which will not be so large as originally contemplated.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE.

BRITISH PRESS PLEASED AT APPLICATION TO JOIN.

Rome, February 8th.

General satisfaction is shown by the British newspapers at the prospect of the formal application by Germany for membership of the League of Nations, which, it is expected, will be drafted at a meeting of the Berlin Cabinet to-day. The decision to apply was approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag last Thursday and sanctioned by the Federal States on Saturday; and it is anticipated that the Reichstag application will be received in Geneva this week.

A formal meeting of the Council will then be called without delay to convene a special meeting of the Assembly which must elect Germany a member by a two-thirds majority and will undoubtedly endorse the recommendation of the Council that she should become an additional member of that body.

Germany should thus be able to take her place as a regular and permanent member of the Council at its next quarterly meeting in March.

The Treaty of Locarno becomes valid when Germany becomes a member of the League.

It is recalled in the Times that "When the question of Germany's entry into the League of Nations was first seriously discussed, in the Autumn of 1924, the then German Government, realizing that the number of members of the League Council whether permanent or non-permanent could only be increased by a unanimous vote of the existing members, took the precaution of ascertaining from each of the ten members of the Council individually whether they would approve of the addition of Germany to the number of permanent members."

"In due course, replies were received from all ten which were understood to be generally favourable. There is no question of the Assembly running counter to the unanimous resolution of the Council. There are in addition assurances given at Locarno."

BRITAIN IS PLEASED.

Rome, February 7th.

Satisfaction is being generally expressed both in political quarters and in the Press at the forthcoming application by Germany for membership of the League of Nations.

The Observer to-day remarks: "From the date of Germany's entry the League begins to exist in something of the form which it was designed to have. Its principal achievement of the past seven years is to have kept in being the new machinery of international conference and discussion. Its utility for all essential purposes begins with the entry of Germany."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE LIBERAL AMENDMENT IN REPLY TO KING'S SPEECH.

Rome, February 8th.

The debate in the House of Commons on the address to the Throne, in reply to the King's Speech, will conclude to-day when the Liberal amendment raising the Government's educational policy will be discussed. Financial matters will occupy attention for the greater part of the week when the supplementary estimates will be laid before Parliament. The coal question will be raised by the Liberals, but the general debate on this subject must inevitably await publication of the Commission's report and a statement by the Government of the policy they propose to adopt in light of that report.

The Labour Party will return to the question of subsidising steel houses, in Scotland; and among other subjects that are likely to be discussed on supplementary estimates are sugar beet industry grants, the Northern Ireland Government, and unemployment.

MATTERS OF HEALTH.

Rome, February 8th.

The Minister of Health in conjunction with the Medical Research Council was appointed a committee to enquire and report from time to time firstly on matters relating to the preparation, testing, and standardisation of vaccine lymph, secondly on the practical methods which are available in the light of modern knowledge to diminish or remove any risks of vaccination, and thirdly on the methods of vaccination which are most appropriate to give protection against the risk of small-pox infection in epidemic and non-epidemic periods and to co-ordinate the work of investigation of these questions in this country and abroad, having regard to corresponding work undertaken by the International Health Organisation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUSOLINI'S SPEECH.

CAUSES ANXIETY IN PRESS IN EUROPE.

Paris, February 8th.

Though hitherto reticent commenting on the matter, the newspapers "splash" the report of Signor Mussolini's speech regarding the Upper Adige.

Le Gaulois, applauding Mussolini's tone as "Europe since Locarno is being slowly rocked to sleep to the sound of the purring phraseology of the Pacificists," says that Germany is now warned on the eve of entering the League.

Le Journal draws attention to the Anglo-Italian rapprochement and collaboration and declares that M. Volpi, on his way to Italy from London, spent two days in Paris and interviewed M. Briand when they discussed "subjects very different from the French debt." The paper points out the necessity of France's keeping informed of any Anglo-Italian political agreement.

Preparing Vienna for uneasiness, much comment is caused by a passage in Mussolini's speech wherein he declared that Italy never would remove her flag from Brenner, but would carry it farther if necessary.

The leading daily Neufreie Presse considers that Mussolini's menace opens the threat of war. It concludes: "The policy of castor oil cannot successfully be employed in foreign policy especially in the present Locarno era. Germany cannot be intimidated by such threats as Mussolini uttered in the Chamber. The fight for the most primitive rights of mankind are unsurpassable by decree."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SUPPORTING PROHIBITION.

BISHOP MANNING ON PLAN FOR MODIFICATION.

New York, February 7th.

Bishop Manning in a sermon here said that the Church Temperance Society's movement to modify prohibition was not representative of the attitude of the church, which still supported prohibition. He pointed out that observance of the law was increasing and that modification at present would mean nullification.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY SCANDAL.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS OVER RECLAMATION SCHEME.

Rome, February 7th.

The unsatisfactory progress in the scheme to reclaim 1,145 acres at the back bay, Bombay, is the subject of sensational reports of the Committee of Investigation.

The majority report points out that the estimated cost of filling in the area was seriously at fault. It recommends completing three out of eight blocks; proposes that consideration of the completion of the scheme be postponed to 1927-28; and considers that the Government should have exercised greater prudence in accepting the estimate of Sir George Buchanan regarding the output of the dredger by Sir G. Buchanan's expert adviser and the main responsibility must rest with him.

The minority report characterises the action of the Government as a grave scandal and recommends the abolition of the development directorate.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI WINS APPLAUSE IN CHAMBER.

Rome, February 7th.

Signor Mussolini's speech, which was punctuated with constant enthusiastic applause, emphasised the moderation of Italy's policy in Upper Trentino, contrasting it with what the pan-Germans would have done in Italian Trentino in the event of a German victory, namely, waged a fierce campaign against Italian Irredentism, encouraging an influx of Germans and the expulsion of Irredentists until the region became entirely Austrian.

Signor Mussolini declared that the Germans did not know the Italians sufficiently. They would learn that the Italians would not yield an inch of the Upper Adige. He said that Italy would apply there rigorously, methodically, and tenaciously all the Italian laws passed or to be passed in the future to make the region Italian. He concluded: "To the German nation we say that the Fascist people wishes to be a sincere friend, who looks you with the straight eyes of a friend with clean hands and who stands outside that Kultur which we have done with."

During the speech all the Deputies stood and cheered lustily, giving Signor Mussolini a very prolonged ovation.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

DISARMAMENT.

BLAME ATTACHED TO FRANCE IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, February 7th.

Speculation as to whether France's present enterprises in Africa and Syria do not supply a motive for her wish for postponement is one of the reasons for disturbed American sentiment, public and official, regarding the adjournment of the preliminary Disarmament Conference, which is attributed chiefly to the nature of despatches from France and partly from the recollection of the French attitude of hesitation over the Washington Conference in 1921.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A FRENCH PROTEST.

Paris, February 7th.

A protest against the suggestion that France is responsible for the postponement of the Disarmament Conference is voiced by Le Temps, which points out that Great Britain's opposition "caused a miscarriage of the Geneva Protocol," whilst America has up to now refused in any way to guarantee the maintenance of peace.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PANCHE VILLA'S HEAD.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, February 7th.

The body of Francisco Villa, the noted bandit, who was slain by his own followers in 1923, it is reported, has been dug up and decapitated.

A note was found near the headless body saying that the head has been sent to Columbus, New Mexico, which Villa raided a decade ago.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FILIPINO VETERANS.

GENERAL AGUINALDO GAINS UNANIMOUS RE-ELECTION.

MANILA, February 8th.

General Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the insurrections against Spain and the United States, has been unanimously re-elected President of the Filipino Veterans. The election is of considerable political significance as Aguinaldo is extremely influential and opposes immediate separation from the United States.

WEMBLEY IN WINTER.

RUMOUR OF EXHIBITION LATER ON.

It is curious that the British Empire Exhibition looks even more attractive to-day than when it was opened to the public last summer, remarks a London paper, for Mr. J. H. Thomas and the other liquidators are at present wisely taking care that the place is kept tidy. Accordingly, the paths are red and dry, in spite of the heavy rain, the grass is vivid green in colour, and the lake looks far more picturesque now the kiosks have been removed. In the Civic Hall are now collected the furniture and other survivals of the Exhibition, including some of the tables and chairs used by the Queen in the Royal apartments, which are to be sold by auction at the end of this month.

All the restaurants are, of course, closed, and it was amusing to see a coffee-stall opposite the entrance to the Garden Club, where the firemen, gardeners, and others can obtain food. With the exception of which is giving way in places, the buildings are surviving even the gales of the last few days.

There are many rumours as to the actual fate of the Exhibition, and now that the temporary fittings are being removed, it is difficult to imagine how such solid concrete buildings can ever be destroyed, except by explosives, and even then the debris will cost much to cart away. Accordingly there is already talk of a syndicate being formed to maintain the Exhibition economically for two or three years and then re-open, possibly in 1929.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY.

£228,000 RAISED IN LESS THAN THREE MONTHS.

The scheme for the reconstruction and development of the University of Leeds, which was launched after much anxious thought on October 12th, 1925, with an appeal for £500,000, has progressed almost better than might have been expected, and the University authorities face the new year with every confidence that their plan will be carried to a successful issue.

Since the appeal was launched by the Duke of York money has poured in on the University from all parts of Yorkshire and from far beyond the confines of the county. In three and a half months about £228,000 has been raised, which is within a few thousands of the half-way mark. It had been hoped that £250,000 might be raised by the end of the year. This hope had not been realised, but the University has no reason to be dissatisfied with the results obtained in these difficult times. With the money already obtained, the extension scheme can be started immediately, and the next stage will be the selection of the plans for the new University buildings, which are to be adjudicated upon by a panel of eminent architects.

The enthusiasm for University education in Yorkshire, which has been demonstrated by the response to the University's appeal, is remarkable. Not only in the big towns, but also in small inland villages in the remotest parts of the county local committees have been formed to raise money for the University, and the committees are doing their work well. The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. J. B. Baillie) and other members of the University staff have not only contributed to the fund themselves, but are also working hard in addressing meetings.

THE WORLD'S COTTON.

WASHINGTON, February 7th.

The world's visible supply of American cotton on February 6th was 5,179,000 bales, compared with 4,933,000 bales at the same period last year.

GOLF IN FLORIDA.

DEFEAT OF COMPTON AND MASSEY.

New York, February 7th.

A message from Tampa, Florida, says that Jim Barnes and Johnny Farrell defeated Archie Compton and Arnold Massey by three and two at the Temple Terrace Country Club over a match of thirty-six holes.

TAMPA (Fla.), February 7th.

Jim Barnes and Johnny Farrell (U.S.A.) defeated Compton (Britain) and Massey (France) by 3 and 2 at the Temple Terrace Country Club, over 36 holes.

POLE JUMP.

Boston, February 7th.

The Norwegian athlete, Charles Hoff, has broken the world's record for the indoor pole jump, clearing 13 feet, 11 inches.

ANTI-BOLSHEVISM.

FORMATION OF A LEAGUE IN SHANGHAI.

Some time ago the suggestion was put forward in the correspondence columns of the N.C. Daily News that the time had arrived when a combined effort should be made by foreigners and Chinese alike to take active steps to combat Bolshevik inroads into China. The seriousness of such an appeal was fully realized, and the result was that meetings were held and representatives of different nationalities united to form an organization which would bring about such an achievement. Work has been steadily progressing, and now our Shanghai contemporary announces that under the title of the "Constitutional Defence League" residents of Shanghai have joined together to promote the following objects:—

- To organize and promote international and universal opposition to the propagation of the theories and principles of the Third International and to the practice and policy of Communism as associated therewith.
- To defend and uphold constitutional conditions of progress in contradistinction to subversive, reactionary and revolutionary methods practised by Communists.
- To foster and promote unity and goodwill amongst all classes and nations, to perpetuate what is best in the heritage of constitutional development and civilization and to defend and extend the principles of justice, democracy and liberty of thought, of speech, and of enterprise, to educate public opinion and to diffuse information to ensure social, economic and industrial progress on sound constitutional principles.
- To employ whatever means the general committee of the League may think fit to further the said principles and policy.

The League shall be international, democratic, non-sectarian and shall not be affiliated to or connected directly or indirectly with any political party and/or religious organization.

As showing the wide international aspect of the movement the following clause in the constitution may be quoted:—

The general committee shall consist of at least one member and in no case except as hereinafter provided of more than two members of each of the following nationalities—American, Belgian, British, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Portuguese, Swedish and Swiss, provided always that each nation shall not be represented by more than one member on the said Committee, have only one vote apart from the Chairman's casting vote.

It should be explained that, since the first steps were taken, a considerable amount of work on the part of representatives of no fewer than 14 different nationalities has taken place. A certain amount of secrecy was necessarily involved in the matter, for the susceptibilities of people of different countries and their shades of opinion had to be considered, but at length it was possible to launch the movement. The amount of business, economic and other interests represented by the nationalities mentioned has been found to be enormous, and all are prepared to co-operate in fighting Communism of the Third International variety which has infiltrated into China to-day. It should be emphasized that the Chinese interest in the organization is particularly large.

It is hoped to establish branches of the League not only in Shanghai and China but throughout the Far East, while already the organization is in touch with influential people abroad, and there is every possibility that it will become a world-wide organization.

A "DRANG NACH OSTEN."

The position as regards Bolshevism to-day is that its adherents, having found Western Europe a barren field, are now turning to the Far East, and especially to China. The Constitutional Defence League, since the first suggestion of its inception, has obtained data showing the Bolshevik organization already afoot in China, and how it proposes to extend the field of its activities in Canton. For one thing the larger ports are aimed at as being suitable for the purposes. All this mass of information suggests that such an institution as the present League would have had a useful existence a considerable time ago, and shows how it is urgently called for to-day.

Now that it is inaugurated, a very strenuous existence should be ahead of it. It must be emphasized that not only are the foreigners interested in it, but the Chinese have the movement at least as much at heart. The merchant classes are fully represented in it, and equally with them the official class has given the movement its warmest support. It is a movement in which all can co-operate, and the manner in which the constitution has been drafted sets out how single its aims are—a campaign against Bolshevism.

TUTANKHAMEN'S COFFIN.

Tutankhamen's coffin—now in the Cairo Museum open to viewing by the public—is estimated by Mr. Howard Carter to contain gold intrinsically worth 240,000.

PEACE SCHOLARSHIP.

ANOTHER WIN FOR THE SHANGHAI PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The latest award under the Peace Memorial scholarship, of which the Chairman and Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council are trustees, reveals an interesting sidelight upon the educational facilities China now offers to China-born boys, says the N.C. Daily News.

The two scholarships of £1,400 each, the gift of an anonymous donor, are competed for every three years, and they open the way to a full university course to boys educated in China, free from any financial worry, and form a unique Peace Memorial of incomparable and lasting value and are probably without equal in the whole history of scholarships.

Already winners of these Peace Memorial Scholarships have passed into British universities and are now studying there.

The scholarship has now been awarded to William Hamilton Lytle. He is the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lytle, of Messrs. Casey and Lytle, Tsingtao, and was born in Ningpo in September, 1908.

Before coming to Shanghai in 1923 to take up special studies at the Shanghai Public School, he was educated at Chefoo School where he passed his Junior and Senior Cambridge examinations with honours, and was champion of school athletics.

In 1923 he entered for the Hongkong Matriculation and Peace Scholarship. He passed with 1st class honours, with distinctions in English, Latin and Geography. Though taking 2nd place in the examination no scholarship was awarded as he had entered specifically for the scholarship which was won by Nobliston, who captured first place.

He resumed his studies in 1925 at the Public School and was elected prefect. During 1925 he won the St. George's Society Scholarship for English. He also won the School Championship for athletics, being 1st in 100, 220 and 440 yd. and 3rd in long jump.

PAPER FROM EUCALYPTUS.

AMERICAN DISCOVERY.

A discovery, possibly of great economic significance, is reported from the University of Wisconsin, as the outcome of experiments for substituting the wood of the eucalyptus for that of the spruce as a material for making newspaper paper. The experimenters have made paper from eucalyptus grown in Sao Paulo, Brazil, which is said to have excellent printing quality and to be strong enough to be used on high-speed presses. It is estimated that such paper can be produced at about half the cost of the present imported variety, and it is expected that the new invention will bring paper manufacture into prominence in Brazil.

The eucalyptus grows readily in California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Florida, and because of the climate in those States trees could probably be brought to pulpwood size in less than ten years. The United States at present is largely dependent for newsprint and wood pulp on imports from Canada and, to a smaller extent, on the Scandinavian countries. Newsprint imports from Canada alone in the first ten months of 1925 amounted to more than 2,155,000,000 lb., valued at \$78,404,000 (£15,680,000).

A GRUESOME OFFER.

Enterprising Wiesbaden tradesmen are busily "touting" among the advanced parties who are engaged in making the place habitable. An undertaker entered a building where Royal Engineers were at work and asked the N.C.O. in charge if there were any chance of securing the contract for coffins. When the N.C.O. recovered his breath he roared out: "Heraus. Nichts zu machen." (Get out. Nothing doing). "We're coming here to live, not to die."

Shanghai racing circles, says the N.C. Daily News, have suffered a big loss and Hongkong as big a gain in the transfer of Mr. Hugh Mallard to the Ewo office at Hongkong. Of the young jockeys who have started their career in Shanghai, "Buffy" easily is the most brilliant in the last 10 years, for he can ride with the best on the flat, whilst over the sticks he is excelled locally only by a few veterans at the sport. Beyond that, his buoyant spirits and his readiness at all times to lend a helping hand where required had made him so popular that he was in the nature of a mascot to the racing clubs.

At the inquest held at Shanghai on the body of the late Captain Thomas S. King, who had been in the service of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., the Coroner recorded the verdict that "deceased met his death on the night of Friday, January 29th, or on the morning of Saturday, January 30th at No. 12, Rue du Consulat, as the result of a bullet wound, self-inflicted." No statement was made at the inquest as to the reason for the act, but a detective sergeant who gave evidence stated that he found in the room several letters addressed to various people, among them being letters addressed to the Chief of Police, H.B.M. Consul, Mr. Tycho Wing (deceased's lawyer), the Directors of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and one or two other persons. Other letters found contained money owing by the deceased to house servants and various other people.

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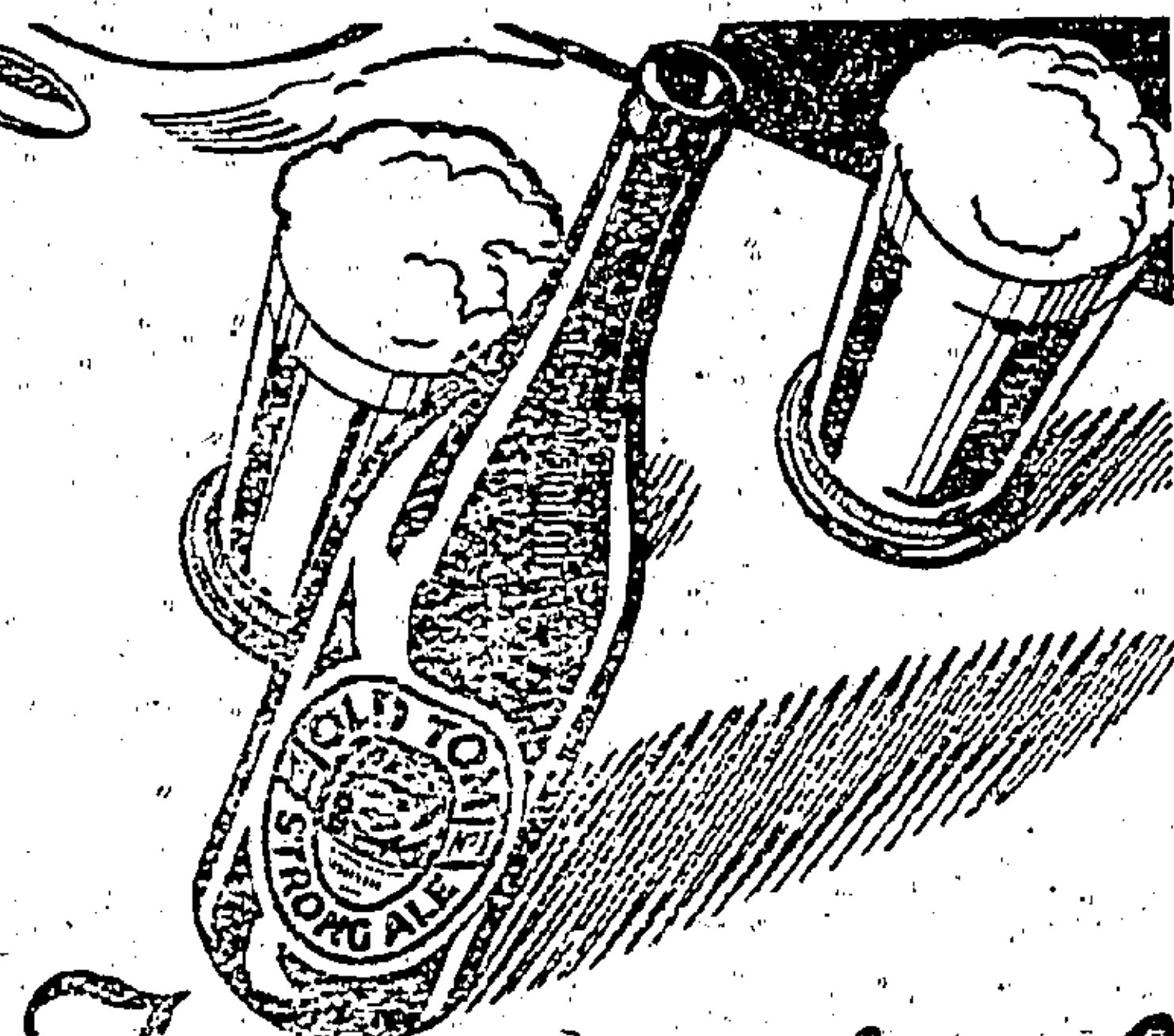
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THE SOVIET AND CHINA. THE RECENT TROUBLE OVER THE C.E.R.

M. KARAKHAN'S REMONSTRANCES.

In view of the systematic violation of all the railway agreements which China has with Foreign syndicates the text of the representations made by the Soviet Minister to the Government at Peking and to Marshal Chang Tso Lin, as these documents have been translated into English by the Soviet news agency will have an interest for many readers.

Note forwarded by the Soviet Ambassador to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Peking, January 19th, 1926.
To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, Wang Cheng Ting.

"MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE.—On January 10th the soldiers of the 25th Brigade arrived at the station Kwangchengtse from the direction of Mukden and forcibly occupied the cars of the mail train No. 4 in readiness to depart to Harbin. Upon the demand of the Station Railway Administration to leave the train, the soldiers seized by force the engine, took off the keys from railway switches, stopped every manœuvring work at the station and prevented the transmission of a loaded freight train from the station Kwangchengtse to Changchun.

"In consequence of such forcible actions and interference with the railway traffic, the station Kwangchengtse and, after that, the whole southern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway has been paralysed, and on the evening of January 14th all freight movement to the south of Harbin was practically stopped.

"As to the passenger traffic, the violent actions of Chinese soldiers were of a still more somber character. On January 17th at 6 p.m. the Chinese Military Headquarters arbitrarily and forcibly dispatched the mail train No. 4 to Harbin. The engine brigade of the railway led this train under threat of execution, without the necessary official permission from the Railway Administration as well as without awaiting at the stations the receipt of permits, indicating that the road is free and notwithstanding the closed semaphores (which according to Railroad regulations constitutes in itself a direct crime). In consequence of such movement switches have been destroyed at many a station.

"It is only through exceptional measures taken by the Management of the Railway that this train was not wrecked, with consequent loss of lives.

"The very fact of this train departing from the Station Kwangchengtse without observation of formalities and technical conditions made any traffic of the Southern line impossible because conditions of train movement created by the Chinese Military Headquarters would inevitably lead to disaster.

"The Military Headquarters have been repeatedly informed by the Management of the Railway that as soon as the outrages of the soldiers, which have completely paralysed the work of the Railway Administration will cease, freight traffic will be automatically resumed, but up to the present moment the said outrages continue and it is evident, that the Military Authorities so far from taking measures to put an end to the outrages, are virtually encouraging them.

"At the Station Kwangchengtse the Military Headquarters are in process of forming a train of 40 freight-cars, which they intend arbitrarily to dispatch to Harbin. The Chinese Military Headquarters are evidently anxious to paralyse the work of all the sections of the Railway. Indeed, during the 17th and 18th January in Harbin, while the police proved to be indifferent and even encouraging, a mob of 100-200 persons committed several acts of violence upon the agents of the Railway. The same mob attempted to surround the house of the Manager of the Railway, Mr. Ivanoff—in other words tried to create an impossible position for the managing of the Railway.

"On January 18th a group of Chinese, incited by the police, went to the station railroad-lines and detained the railway engine which was moving up to the mail train, which had to be dispatched to Manchukuo Station. A similar mob attacked the engine driven up to the passenger train No. 23, took hold of the engine brigade and led them away.

"It is only thanks to the exceptional reserve and faithfulness of the agents of the Railway that all those outrages have not yet caused disasters.

"On January 17th at the Station Imanpo Chinese soldiers likewise arbitrarily seized a railway engine and, under threat of execution, compelled the engineer to drive it to the Station Wurtimih, while at the same time a mail train was running to the Station Imanpo from Harbin. This meant nothing short of provoking a train collision.

"The Manager of the Railway, Mr. Ivanoff, being responsible for the regularity and safety of the traffic, was compelled, in consequence of the aforesaid acts of violence, to suspend the passenger and freight traffic on the Southern Section, which has been already virtually interrupted by the outrages of the Chinese military detachments. In case further disorders are not stopped by the intervention of the authorities rather than (as up to now) encouraged by them, the Railway is threatened with the absolute stoppage of all traffic.

"Bringing the aforesaid to the cognizance of Your Excellency, I must protest in the most energetic manner, against such actions of the Chinese authorities, which constitute not only a violation of the agreements concluded between China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, but at the same time inflict irreparable damage to the interests of both countries.

I request you, Monsieur le Ministre, immediately to instruct the local authorities to put an end to the outrages and to restore order.

"I request Your Excellency to inform me without delay what measures have been taken in order that I may report to my Government.

"At the same time, I must point out, that the Government of the Union, having full regard to the sovereignty of China, renounced the right of protecting the railway, on the assumption and in the hope that the Chinese authorities would highly appreciate such unaction on the part of the Union, and that they would therefore treat with particular consideration the interests of the Railway, on which the maintenance of order had been entirely entrusted to them. It is to be regretted that the Military Headquarters in Northern Manchuria evidently do not sufficiently understand their duties towards the Railway, and I have, therefore, to ask you, Monsieur le Ministre, to instruct and enlighten them on that subject.

"I am likewise constrained to declare that if the Military Headquarters and the Chinese authorities, whose duty it is to protect the Chinese Eastern Railway and to maintain order on the same, are not willing or able to secure the necessary protection and order, I shall be ready to discuss jointly with you, the measures, which in such circumstances would be indispensable for both Governments to take.

"In invite your attention, Monsieur le Ministre, to the seriousness of the situation, to the necessity of taking extraordinary measures, and to all the grave consequences that may arise, if such a situation is allowed to continue. I must add, at the same time, that my Government will hold the Chinese Government responsible for all damage inflicted through the actions of the Chinese authorities, as well as resulting from the outrages committed by the Chinese Military.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurances of my highest consideration."

II.
Note addressed by Mr. Karakhan, Soviet Ambassador in China, to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the unlawful arrest of Mr. Ivanoff, Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, at Harbin by the local Chinese military authorities.

Peking, January 22nd, 1926.

"MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE.—I have just received a telegram from the Consul-General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Harbin informing me that today at 2 p.m. the Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Mr. Ivanoff, was arrested by the Chinese military authorities. I must protest in the most energetic manner against such violence and I demand the immediate release of Mr. Ivanoff. I hope that the Chinese Government will give instant orders to the local authorities to effect this release at once. I request you to inform me of the measures taken in order that I may report to my Government.

"I reserve the right to return to the matter of this arrest and to demand satisfaction for such an unheard of violation of the Agreement of 1924.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurances of my highest consideration."

III.
Telegram received on January 23rd by Mr. Karakhan from Mr. Chicherin, People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.:

"On January 22nd in Harbin Chinese Military Authorities arrested Mr. Ivanoff, the Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, without even an attempt on the part of the local authorities to settle the matter by negotiations with the Soviet Government. This unheard-of action of the Harbin Authorities took place after five days of systematic violation of the Soviet-Chinese Agreement, on Chinese Eastern Railway, when the Military Authorities in fact prevented the Management of the latter fulfilling their duties, encouraged the violation of order on the Railway and organized the seizure of trains by soldiers.

"We expect that the Chinese Government will take the necessary measures for peaceful settlement of the matter in question without avoiding the investigation of cases of violation of the agreement of the Chinese Eastern Railway from one or the other side. We demand, that within three days full order on the Chinese Eastern Railway be restored, Agreement fulfilled and Mr. Ivanoff released. In case the Chinese Government is unable to secure the settlement of these questions by peaceful methods within the aforesaid period of time, the Soviet Government has to ask the Chinese Government to allow the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to secure the fulfilment of the Agreement and to protect the mutual interests of China and the Soviet Union on the Chinese Eastern Railway by its own means.

"I await the answer.—(Signed) Chicherin."

This telegram was presented by Mr. Karakhan both to Marshal Tann Oh Jui, Provisional Chief-Executive of China, and Dr. Wang Cheng Ting, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

IV.
Telegram sent on January 23rd, by Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet Ambassador to China, to Marshal Chang Tso Lin:

"To MARSHAL CHANG TSO LIN.
"On January 20th I telegraphed to you about the serious situation created on the Chinese Eastern Railway with the request to take measures to stop violations of the Soviet-Chinese Agreement by military authorities with Chang Huan Hsiang at their head.

"At the same time I pointed out to you that the cause of the conflict lies in the lack of desire on the part of the Chinese Authorities to comply with the existing treaties.

"I am not aware what measures have been taken by you in connection with my telegram. However, Mr. Kao, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Mukden, entered into negotiations with Mr. Krakovetsky, the Soviet Consul-General (Continued on next column.)

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at Mukden, and they worked out a plan of liquidation of the conflict. Mr. Kao declared that the Chinese recognize the liability to pay for military transport if it is provided by the treaties. He also said that they are ready to use special transfer documents for troops in accordance with old regulations and that Chang Huan Hsiang suspends his order and stops interfering, while the Manager of the Railway at the same time restores the traffic.

"Having received the report of Mr. Krakovetsky about these negotiations, I immediately wired him saying that on this basis it is possible to come to an agreement with one more addition viz.: that we do not insist on the military transport to be paid within some definite time and we are ready even to agree that the payment should be made out of that portion of the net profit of the Railway, which, according to the agreement, must be allotted to the Chinese party."

"I do not know what was the further course of negotiations between Mr. Kao and Mr. Krakovetsky, but I do know that Mr. Ivanoff, the Manager of the Railway, has been arrested by order of Chang Huan Hsiang, that arrests of other officials of the Railway are being made, that Chang Huan Hsiang took steps to seize the whole Railway and to restore there the power of White-guards, who were expelled after the signature of the Soviet-Mukden Agreement.

"Drawing your attention, while it is not too late, to the situation thus created, I ask you for the last time to take immediate measures:

(1) To release Mr. Ivanoff and all other officials of the Railway.
(2) To stop immediately the interference of the military authorities with the normal traffic of the Railway.
(3) And to fix the terms of payment for military transport so that the payment be made in future out of profits of the Railway due to the Chinese side.

"At the same time, I beg to forward for your information the following telegram from Mr. Chicherin, the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. (The text of the telegram appears above.)

"I hope that you will reckon with the heavy responsibility which lies on you and that you will neither decline our attempt of a peaceful settlement nor desire to take responsibility which will be equally heavy for the peoples of both countries.
"The Soviet Government charged me to declare that they expect from you a reply."

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NEW YEAR MESSAGES. PRIMATE ON HOUSING EVIL. "PALPABLE AND BLATANT."

The New Year messages by leaders of the nation breathe a spirit of reasoned optimism for the tasks of 1916. A notable feature of the Archbishop of Canterbury's message is the emphasis which he lays on the need to seek a solution of the housing problem, whose continuance in a Christian country, he declares, is "contrary to the will of God."

The Archbishop's message is issued from the Old Palace, Canterbury, under the heading of "Quieter Days, and their Obligation," and he says:—

"I pen these words as the shadows are closing upon the life of a memorable year."

What a strange life it was! O, if the story of all its joys and sorrows could be How would the sadness mingling with the glory. Round its whole path be thrown!

"Some eight weeks ago our thoughts were concentrated upon the lessons, reminiscent and purposeful, which stand out with the recurrence of Armistice Day. Did we, I wonder, dwell too exclusively upon the duty of securing peace? For peace we had longed and prayed and striven. And the spirit of Armistice Day, spreading as it did infectiously through our policy and action at home and abroad, has borne no inconsiderable fruit."

"The fruit of the spirit is peace. It is not yet garnered. But Locarno, as every statesman has seen and said, has given us a watchword which rings true. Its echoes reverberate. Ireland—one of the toughest of perplexities—has not been deaf to the echo. Mosul, we would fain think, it hearkening too. And with our whole souls we pray that a like spirit may breathe upon our industrial arena in England and Scotland, and that the horrible curse of unemployment may perish before it is born. And now, peering forward into the mists of 1916, we make resolve that, God helping us, the peace, if in some measure we have secured it, shall be no passive thing, no resting upon the oars and drifting contentedly in a quieter current. That will never do."

"We have found it impossible, among thoughts and sounds of strife not yet allayed, to set ourselves fixedly upon the urgent duties and uses of the quieter days which we hope to welcome now. There are great wrong things to be mended, and we have to gird our loins thereto. To take one glaring instance: It is unthinkable that we can leave unattended to, or listlessly handled, the housing conditions which so long as they are unmet are working havoc upon all that is meant by pure home-life. Everybody deprecates the baneful state of things, and brave, resourceful men in public life, have, this last year, with marked success, done what in their lies to mend it. But they are only half-supported by the sort of public opinion which should be restlessly, resistlessly intolerant of so palpable and blatant an evil."

"Christian folk as such should be making their voices heard in a way that cannot be gainsaid. Scarcely any sacrifice, individual or corporate, civil or political, is too great for rolling away the reproach of conditions which to our grandchildren will seem as unbelievable as the facts and figures which confronted Wilberforce in his anti-slavery campaigns a century ago, or Lord Ashley in the mines and factories a little later. To me it seems that the best endeavours of public men will be paralysed until the voice of the whole people of every class—and especially of the class which is not itself suffering from this intolerable ill—declares that this thing cannot be trifled with, and that, cost what it may to any group or class of fellowship, we must bring it to an end. I do not scruple to say that its continuance in a Christian country is contrary to the will of God."

"I have given one glaring instance of something that needs doing by those whose hands are set more free than they have been in recent years. It would not be difficult to find others, but I prefer to take just that instance of God's call to us in England and Scotland at this hour. Before the Christmas of 1915 comes may we find that in one field at least of joint answerableness and fellow-service the quieter days have been well spent."

The Bishop of London intimates that he will be visiting Canada, the United States, and the isolated mission stations in the Far East, starting on August 1st. The New Year, states the Bishop in the London Diocesan Magazine, opens with greater hope and peace for the world than any years since the Armistice. The industrial world at home is the present cause of anxiety. With the shipping and coal and agricultural industry in its present state he would be a shallow optimist who did not acknowledge there was a genuine reason for anxiety, but what the Christian spirit has done in one case why should it not do in another?

PREMIER ON THE OUTLOOK — REMOVE INDUSTRIAL FRICTION.

In a New Year message to the *Primrose League Gazette*, Mr. Baldwin says: "1916 opens with the promise of a return to industrial prosperity. It is therefore of the utmost importance that we should all strive to remove the causes of friction between employers and employees, and I am sure the *Primrose League* with its great traditions add its comprehensive view of our Imperial needs, will do all it can to promote peace and goodwill at home by making still more popular and better understood the sound constructive policy for which both the League and the Conservative party stand."

DAY OF MOTOR SHIPS. LARGE LINERS ON THE STOCKS. [BY "THE TIMES" SHIPPING CORRESPONDENT.]

The years 1915 and 1916 promise to be memorable in the history of marine engineering and of shipping and shipbuilding. They will be remembered as the first years in which several great passenger motor liners took the seas.

Early last year the motor liner *Aorangi*, of 17,000 tons, proceeded from this country to take her place in the Trans-Pacific Service between British Columbia and Australia and New Zealand. It is to the credit of British shipping that by far the largest motor vessel that had been built should have been constructed in a British yard and for a British line. The *Aorangi* was a pioneer ship, and there were signs of caution in her design. The brake horse-power, at 14,000, was the most powerful that had ever been provided in a ship, but it was given in the form of four engines each developing 3,500 horse-power. The capabilities of these four engines were, by experience, well known, and the new feature was to place the four engines in one ship. Incidentally, the fact deserves notice that the engines were built by the Fairfield Company on the Clyde, under licence of the patents of the Sulzer Company of Winterthur, Switzerland. A few years ago none would have foreseen that Swiss patents would have been used in the building of the engines of a British ship intended to trade between British Dominions. Great Britain was the original home of the steam engine. Continental firms have been and are keen competitors in the design and construction of motor-engines. The *Aorangi* could be described as a ship in a class by herself for less than a year. Last month the *Gripenholm*, of 17,300 tons, was ready for the Transatlantic Service of the Swedish-American Line between Gothenburg and New York. The vessel was built by Sir W. C. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., on the Tyne, and the engines were constructed by Messrs. Burmeister and Wain, of Copenhagen. The brake horse-power is 13,500, but its provision differed from that of the *Aorangi* in that it was secured by two engines only, as compared with the four of the British ship. The two engines of the *Gripenholm* were the largest double-acting motors that had ever been built for a ship. The vessel is now regularly in service, and the experience so far is reported to have been entirely favourable. It is reported that plans are now being discussed for the construction of another vessel of the same size for the same owners.

February 26th next is named for the sailing from this country to South America of the *Asturias*, of 25,500 tons, built by Harland and Wolff for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The engines have been constructed by the same builders on the Burmeister and Wain principle. The *Asturias* is described by her owners as "the world's largest super-motor liner," and she is to be followed this year by a sister ship. How long this description will be accurate remains to be seen. Two motor liners of 25,000 tons each, and one of 33,000 tons are now being built in Italy. It will be observed, from the 17,500 tons of the *Aorangi* and the 33,000 tons of the Italian vessel, that the size of the largest motor vessel afloat will have been practically doubled within the space of a few months.

Next autumn British owners will again take up the motor-vessel with a motor ship—the *Castor*—for the Union-Castle Company of similar size to the *Castor* Royal Mail vessels. The new Union-Castle vessel is to be ready for the opening of the next passenger season to South Africa. The *Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft*, of 15,000 tons, is now being completed at St. Nazaire for the "Nederland" Steamship Company's service to the Dutch East Indies. The world's largest motor liners will soon be well scattered—in the Pacific, the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, and the Indian Ocean.

These great passenger motor liners naturally strike the imagination, but they are by no means the only feature of the progress steadily being made in the construction and employment of motor ships. The British motor vessel *Quincy Grange*, which was completed at the end of last year, has the distinction of being the largest refrigerated motor ship and the highest powered motor-cargo vessel afloat. She is of 9,130 tons gross, and of 6,400 horse-power, which is provided by two engines of the Sulzer type, built by the Fairfield Company. Last night the motor liner *Port Denedin*, of 7,400 tons gross, left London for New Zealand on her second voyage by way of the Panama Canal, and she is to be followed by a sister ship. The *Parkeston*, built last year for the service between Esbjerg and Harwich of the United Steam Ship Company of Copenhagen, has the distinction of being the first cross-Channel motor ship. In many directions motor ships are now making their first appearance. None can doubt that the pioneer vessels will be followed by many others.

BRITAIN AND STEAM.

Within a few days the December quarterly figures of Lloyd's Register will be published, and they cannot fail to show clearly the evolution that is taking place. The returns for September last were striking, for they showed that 1,083,888 tons of shipping were to be fitted with internal combustion engines were then under construction throughout the world, as compared with 1,000,456 tons to be propelled by steam engines. The motor tonnage then being built was thus practically equal to that of the steam tonnage. Actually, several foreign countries strongly favour motor ships and are now giving marked preference to them. Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Italy, and Germany are building much more motor than

steam tonnage. In Great Britain and Ireland the proportion of new motor shipping to steam tonnage is comparatively small.

No doubt the possession of large coal supplies in this country is a factor contributing to the comparatively slower response of British owners to the appeal of motor engines, and it may be that when there is greater commercial success with the extraction of oil from coal British owners will gain further confidence. All the advantages are not on the side of the motor engine. The size of the ships and the horse-power being equal, the first cost of a motor ship may be said to be from 15 to 20 per cent. above that of the steam ship. Since the space taken up by the motor engines is less and the quantity of fuel to be carried for the same voyage is smaller (the oil may also be carried in double bottoms and other spaces in which a rule cargo cannot be stowed), the cubic capacity of a motor-ship is generally greater than that of a steamer of corresponding deadweight. If, therefore, a motor ship is chiefly intended to carry bulky cargo, her greater cubic capacity, always provided this may be fully employed, will go some way towards enabling the higher first cost to be countered. The question of the comparative costs of fuel depends very much upon the routes on which the ships are to be employed, and although in motor ships there will be a saving in the number of firemen and trimmers required, more engineers and greasers will be needed, while, as a rule, the rates of pay of Diesel engineers are higher than those of the steam engineers. There is not a great deal, consequently, in the question of the comparative costs of the wage bills.

EFFECT ON NUMBERS.

So far, most of the motor liners built have been intended for regular services, and there are comparatively few "tramp" motor ships. There has been for many years, however, a steady tendency for a larger proportion of the world's trade to be done by cargo liners, although there will always be employment of certain kinds for "tramps," which can carry full cargoes of commodities in bulk and can proceed to any ports their charterers name. The speed of many of the new motor ships is undoubtedly greater than that of the steamers they are superseding. There is reason to believe, for instance, that in one service five motor ships will be enabled to give an even better service than six steamers. Such higher speed seems likely to have the effect of reducing the number of ships that will be required for the same volume of trade. Before the war the most economical speed of an ordinary "tramp" was found to be between eight and nine knots. Now some of the motor cargo liners are being built to steam between 14 and 15 knots. An increased speed of, perhaps, 40 per cent. does not mean an enhanced carrying capacity of the same amount. As, roughly, half the life of a ship is spent in port and half at sea, the additional speed would need to be halved in order to gain an idea of the greater carrying capacity, so that an increased speed of 40 per cent. would represent a larger carrying capacity of about 20 per cent. If, therefore, international commerce remained in its present dimensions the prospect would be for fewer ships, although faster, to be built. The significance of this for the shipping and shipbuilding industries does not need to be stressed. It is reasonable, however, to look for a normal development of overseas commerce, while experience has shown that outstanding improvements in transportation and greater efficiency tend strongly to encourage the growth of commerce.

History will, no doubt, repeat itself in the case of the motor ship, and the fact cannot be overlooked that those who early adjust their plans to changing conditions will first secure the benefits of the scientific and economic progress indicated by the present remarkable developments.

HUNGARIAN BANK NOTE SCANDAL. AMAZING STORIES. PRINCE'S CONFESSION.

Sensation follows sensation in the forged French notes plot in connection with which the Hungarian Royalist leader, Prince Louis Windisch-Graetz, has been arrested.

A Budapest message to a London news agency on the 8th ult. said:—

Deputy Franz Ullain, one of the Nationalist leaders, has fled to Italy to escape arrest. A French police agent, Benoit, has followed him to Italy with a warrant in order to obtain his extradition. The French Government is taking special measures to protect its interests in the affair, the French Minister in Budapest having officially declared that France regards the plot as an attack on her financial credit.

The Public Prosecutor examined to-day the arrested Chief of Police, Nadassy. Warrants are out for two other Royalist leaders, Baron Perenyi and M. Samereczany. The leader of the Nationalist students' organisation, Stefan Winkler, was arrested to-day.

Prince Louis Windisch-Graetz has made a formal confession that he financed the whole of the counterfeiting that he financed the whole of the counterfeit notes campaign on patriotic grounds.

It is stated that the ex-Archduke Friedrich and the ex-Archduchess Isabella were aware of the whole plot, which was being conducted for the purpose of raising funds for a Monarchist restoration in favour of the ex-Archduchess Isabella's father, the ex-Archduke Albrecht, one of the pretenders to the Hungarian throne.

The affair was raised to-day in the Hungarian Parliament by Deputy Dr. Wilhelm Vasszonyi, ex-Minister of Justice, who blamed the Government for having encouraged the extremists by taking no action against them even when their activity led to riots. Only recently, he complained, the Government had handed over to them the confiscated headquarters of the Freemasons.

PRODUCING THE PRIG. RISK OF TOO MUCH BOOKISHNESS.

"Book learning overdone produces a crabbed, self-satisfied type of intellect, whose possessor is not a valuable human being, but a sort of little crawler, generally known as a book-worm," stated Mr. H. E. Brown, Inspector of Education for Surrey, lecturing on "Book Learning and Full Learning" at the Educational Association's Conference at University College last month. There seems to be a demand just now for business training, he proceeded. "But what is business training? Is it the acquiring of modern standards of commercial honesty? Is it to learn that art of plausibility in correspondence and speech? Is it to practice methods of attracting towards one's own banking account the money of people less astute than oneself? Or does business training mean something whereby one may benefit one's fellowmen?"

There was a danger of being deaf to the plea for humanism and of setting too much store upon the services of Mammon, and too much seeking to qualify people for a place in a den of thieves. The primary object of education should not be the continual stressing of the need for personal success was accountable for some of the unkindness which money-making and knos-hunting had made so sad a feature of the present age. (Cheers.) Full learning demanded more than could come from either books or experience; it must include an acquaintance with lofty aspirations. Education, to be complete, must include something which would elevate men and women towards their attainable place—the kingdom within themselves.

GAMBLING. MUDDLED THINKING TO BE AVOIDED.

This year will see the centenary of the last English lottery, and now, as at intervals we have been for many years past, we are invited to reconsider the possibility of lotteries, or premiums, bonds, or whatever similar substitute, as a source of public revenue, and also the possibility of a tax on betting, against which the same objections are raised.

No one on either side of a sharply conducted dispute will deny that humanity has somewhere in its composition a taste for gambling. So much is agreed; but, beyond this, whenever the old controversy is begun, we are only too likely to find muddled thinking and confused expression.

The principle of the lottery contains in itself nothing offensive to our code of morals or our system of law. This is confessed when our legislators ballot for the opportunity to introduce a bill or the privilege of giving tickets to listen to an important debate.

So with betting. The man who insures his life or his house against burglary or fire is making a bet with the insurance company that he will die within a certain time or that his house will be burgled or burnt down. No one sees any harm in this; nor is there any. From one point of view, the main difference between this and the backing of horses is that the bet is generally less fair, in proportion as insurance companies are more prosperous (and they are) than bookmakers. There is no inherent moral evil in risking a sum of money on something that is a matter of opinion.

Nor is there, as is so often alleged, any element of waste, economically speaking, in either lotteries or betting. Waste, from the economic point of view, occurs when labour and materials are put to an unprofitable use. The labour employed in running a lottery or maintaining the betting system is not important, and no waste, from the national point of view, is involved in the transfer of sums of money from one hand to another. The transfer may be, of course, and sometimes is, from provident to improvident hands, but that is a secondary point, and not a point of principle.

There is, therefore, no argument from principle against gambling, whether on pure chance, as in the lottery or on opinion, as in betting. But discussion on this high logical plane is not human, therefore not practical politics. We must decide by results—that is to say, by considerations of expediency.

And it is true that money is sometimes transferred in this manner from provident to improvident hands. It is further true that the receipt of money in this manner sometimes creates improvidence. It may be argued that the quest of money not earned by any service rendered has a deteriorating effect on the character. And it is certain that gambling, while not diminishing the national wealth, may leave some persons so impoverished as to have a harmful effect on the national well-being.

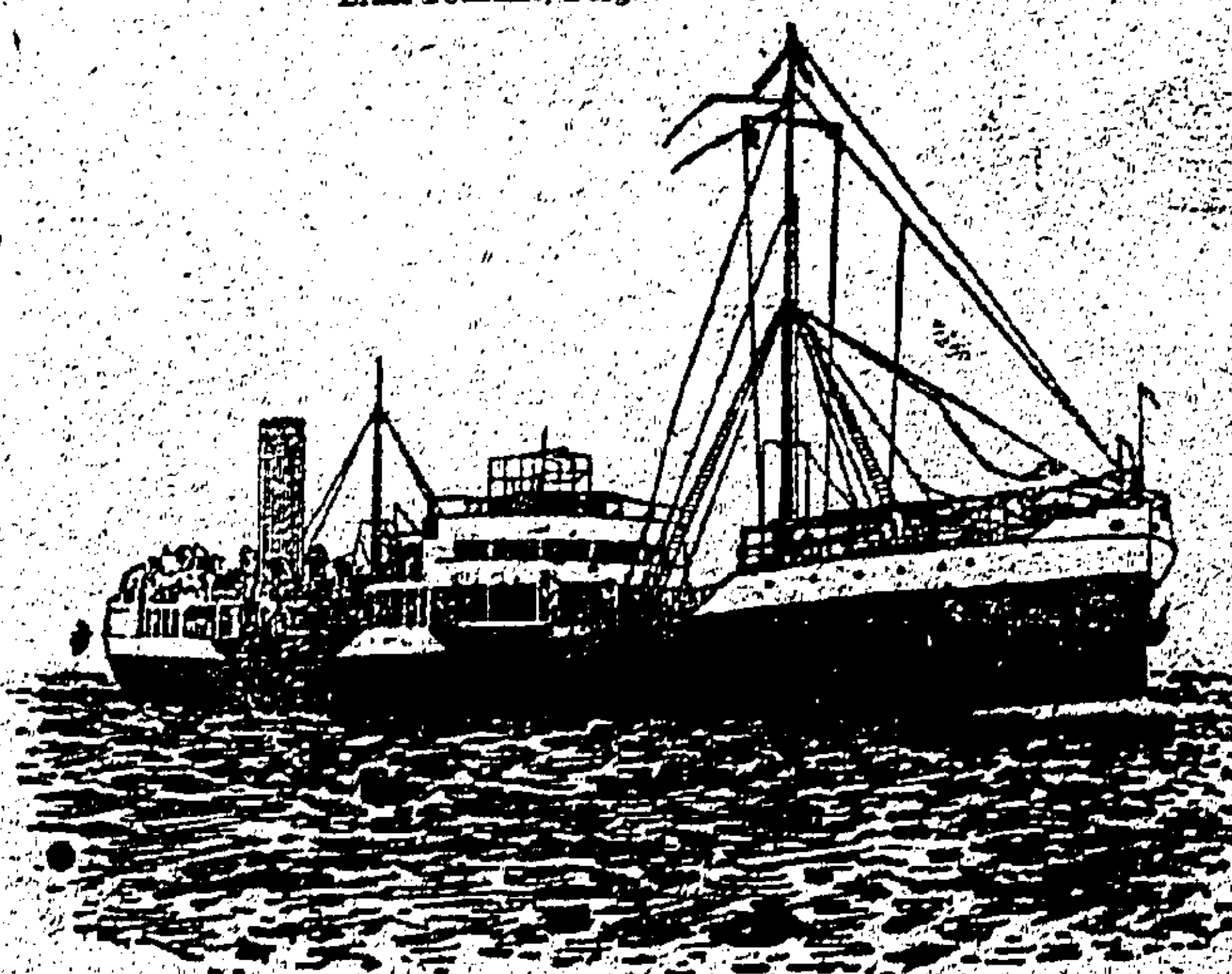
When, therefore, the question of gambling enters the sphere of legislation, what we have to decide is not whether it is in itself right or wrong. It has its roots in a human instinct, whose manifestations are in themselves neither good nor evil. We have to ask ourselves what check on this is necessary in the general interest, since its exaggeration is obviously attended with evil results, and whether, for purposes of revenue, any encouragement can be given to it without the danger of leading directly to such results.—*Evening Standard*.

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